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THE YUKON ECONOMY
ITS POTENTIAL FOR GROWTH AND CONTINUITY

VOLUME II ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS AND STATISTICAL
NEEDS OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

by

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Canada

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D. Wm. Carr & Associates Ltd.
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and the
Government of Yukon Territory

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A Report Prepared

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THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

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ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS AND STATISTICAL NEEDS
OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. Introduction

This section provides a descriptive analysis of the statistics prepared for the Yukon Economic Study. The data were designed to serve four basic purposes. The first, and most important, was to provide the statistical raw material for other parts of the study. This involved the preparation of historical series on population, the labour force, production and investment. Other statistical series are related to the special studies on resource industries, tourism, service industries and the social services. New series were also developed to meet special needs: these included estimates of the labour force and investment expenditures.

The second purpose was to prepare data required for the econometric model. The development of series on the value of output for each sector for example, was mainly intended for this use.

Thirdly, all the statistical data needed to be compiled on such a basis that they could be readily continued and brought up to date. Having this in mind, it was important to make use of existing records which are capable of being maintained rather than to undertake new surveys which would need to be carried out periodically thereafter.

The fourth purpose was to appraise current practice in the collection and publication of Yukon statistics and to recommend the necessary improvements to enable the Yukon to be effectively served by statistics for economic research, investment analysis or inter-provincial comparisons.

2. Background

The trends in population, employment, production and investment should indicate the rate and pattern of economic development of a community or area. This rate and pattern of development can be used to appraise past policies and to project what the economy is likely to do in the future. To make the appraisals and projections, however, it is necessary to have dependable statistical

data. A review of official statistical publications reveals that the extensive and detailed coverage of most of the Canadian economy, both on a federal and provincial basis, seldom includes the Yukon. There is, however, a great deal of statistical material in existence that is not generally available in published form. But what there is does not always lend itself to ready use, either because the data are incomplete or because they cannot be reconciled.

To a certain extent the Yukon Territory has shared in the improved fact-finding programs which underlie Canadian statistical information generally. The recent, more elaborate, census gathering has provided a certain amount of detail about the composition, activities and incomes of the Yukon population which was not previously known; resource appraisals and geological surveys now provide a basis for estimating the Territory's potential for forestry, mineral and hydro development; better records have permitted, in very recent years, the publication of Yukon vital statistics, which were not formerly considered reliable enough for inclusion with the rest of Canada. More information about the Yukon population and labour force has also emanated from the statistics relating to family allowances and unemployment insurance.

On the other hand, there are many Yukon activities on which less published data are readily available now than was the case twenty, thirty or forty years ago. Until 1920, for example, the interested reader could learn from the Canada Year Book, the numbers, output and employment of Yukon manufacturing establishments; such data are now only published for the combined Yukon and Northwest Territories. More recently, statistics relating to the production of lumber and fish, the generation of electric power, the registration and licensing of motor vehicles, shipping of cargoes, telephone systems and telephones in use, and some aspects of the operations of the courts have all suffered the same fate insofar as published data are concerned. A persistent seeker may sometimes find the information in a specialized publication or occasional research project, but these are rarely designed to provide a lengthy series of data and may not be provided in a form which permits comparison with the provinces. Thus, for the Yukon Territory, the advances which have been made generally in the collection and processing of data have been offset in many important areas by their decreasing accessibility.

This study has, therefore, been concerned to assess both published and unpublished data in order to point out the areas in which collection or publication

of Yukon data could be improved. Particular attention has been given to four main groups of data - population, labour force, output and investment - which are of particular value in assessing economic development. Some compilations are also included on incomes, prices, social services and Territorial finances. In the following sections the sources of data for each of these groups are appraised, data compilations are described and recommendations are made for improvements in the gathering or publication of Yukon data.

3. Population

Sources:

The principal source of population data for the Yukon, as for all of Canada, is the Census of Population, carried out decennially until 1961 and quinquennially thereafter. Summary data for other years is available from the annual Estimated Population of Canada, by Provinces, and details of births and deaths from Vital Statistics, both published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In addition, quarterly estimates of population are prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published in the Canadian Statistical Review. Annual estimates of the Indian population, by age and sex, are issued by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Appraisal of Sources:

The 1966 Census of Population showed 14,382 persons in the Yukon, a decline of two per cent from the previous census total of 14,628. Since the numbers of both children and aged persons increased, the decline was more marked (eight per cent) for those of working age than for the whole population. This finding seems to contradict the evidence from other sources, described below, all of which indicate a substantial increase in economic activity in the Yukon in 1966. In particular, the following section on manpower statistics suggests that employment was actually greater in 1966 than in 1961.

Two reasons may be adduced for this apparent discrepancy between levels of activity and employment on the one hand and the total employable population on the other.

Firstly, because the census is intended to be a count of persons by usual place of residence, seasonal workers, as well as travellers, may be shown where they normally reside rather than where they were actually counted. In the Yukon, where migratory seasonal workers are an important and consistent feature of the employment pattern, this may be a significant factor. However, an examination of 1966 census records proved inconclusive on

this point. It showed that only 671 persons reported in the Yukon at the census date were not counted as part of the Yukon population because their normal place of residence was elsewhere. If these were all seasonal workers, the discrepancy would be wholly explained, since their number is more than 10 per cent of the labour force. However, some of their number must be presumed to be visitors. The Yukon Tourist Bureau estimated that there were 108,000 visitors to the Yukon in 1966 and though the census date, June 1, may be early for tourists (most of whom, being American, would not be counted anyway) mining developments in the territory in 1966 would suggest a large number of business visitors even in June.

Secondly, activity and employment data are on a yearly basis, whereas the census is taken on a particular date. Since much Yukon enterprise is seasonal, the census date may reflect a level of activity well below the peak. At a different date the number of persons temporarily in the Yukon might have been considerably larger.

Temporary residents are also excluded from the intercensal estimates of population. In adjusting census data for subsequent changes, account is taken of natural increase and inter-provincial migration. The latter is based on Family Allowance transfers and thus fails to show

migration of single people or those who move temporarily without their dependents. As a result the estimates, though prepared quarterly, do not reflect the seasonal changes which are known to occur.

The pattern of seasonal employment and temporary migration may, in time, cease to be an important feature of the Yukon economy. Several of the new developments in the Territory are expected to provide regular rather than seasonal employment and they intend to attract families rather than individuals. As permanent activities and population grow, it may be expected that road building, prospecting and other continuing seasonal activities will become relatively less significant. In the meantime, however, the usefulness of population data for per capita comparisons is severely restricted because the volume for comparison is swollen by people not included in the population. A direct comparison between 1961 and 1966 suggests for example, that consumption of alcoholic beverages per adult increased by 10 per cent in that period, but the census rather than the populace may be to blame. It is worth noting that in present circumstances the use of Dominion Bureau of Statistics population estimates as required for the purpose of federal-provincial fiscal arrangements would sometimes be to the disadvantage of the Yukon. For example, the value of retail

non-food sales as a resource base is calculated as the total value of retail sales less estimated food sales. The latter are estimated at average Canadian expenditure on food times the provincial (or in this case, territorial) population. For the Yukon this estimate would be substantially less than actual expenditure, quite apart from price differences, resulting in an over-estimated tax base.

Data Compiled:

Census data, both published and unpublished, Indian population estimates and vital statistics information have been used to compile Tables 1 to 8, covering Population. Quarterly population estimates have not been included. To minimize estimation errors, these intercensal estimates can be published only to the nearest thousand of population. This, together with the lack of data for temporary residents, gives the effect of a static population.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

The present study has shown that a discrepancy exists between the numbers of people normally in the Yukon and the official population as recorded in the census and intercensal estimates. It has also indicated one probable source of the discrepancy, namely the continuing flow of seasonal or temporary labour.

More information is required about the extent and duration of seasonal employment before recommending any changes in established practices. The enumerated, or de facto, population does not give any guidance (though it does perhaps set an upper limit to the numbers at the census date) because it includes an indeterminate number of tourists and visitors. Intercensal estimates seem only to compound the problem because they fail to include even long-term migrants who do not receive Family Allowance. Sufficient information for an analysis of this aspect of the population problem should, however, be available if the recommendations made in other sections of this study are implemented. Better Yukon coverage and improved reporting procedures in a number of statistical fields, particularly in connection with the labour force, should indicate clearly the extent of the migration problem.

At the same time, an analysis of the results of the 1966 census of the Yukon similar to that underway for the provinces, should be undertaken by the Survey Research Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to ascertain whether non-enumeration may be a factor in causing census error and whether the census enumeration date contributes to non-enumeration in the Yukon.

4. Manpower

Sources:

The only source of published data covering the total Yukon labour force is the Census of Population 1961: Labour Force. This census provides the basic information about the number of workers in each industry and occupation as well as details on income levels, ethnic composition and other social and economic characteristics of the labour force. Two unpublished sources have been made available covering employment in Yukon industry for the period 1961 to 1966. These are (a) The Yukon Territory Workmen's Compensation Administration Annual Reports, which show the number of employers, number of employees and payrolls covered by Workmen's Compensation, classified by industry, and (b) the results of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics monthly survey of employment and earnings in large establishments (with 20 or more employees). The latter is available only for two composite industry groups - goods producing industries (covering forestry, mining and manufacturing) and service producing industries (including transportation, communication, service, trade and utilities).

Scattered information on employment in specific activities is available from a variety of sources. Full-time Federal government employment in the Yukon, by

department, is published annually in Government Activities in the North, although part-time and seasonal employment is shown only for the combined territories. Monthly employment by the Territorial Government is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published in Provincial Government Employment. Annual employment in some of the larger departments of the Territorial Government, such as education, public works and health and welfare, is shown in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory. Employment in mining, diamond drilling and commercial fishing is included in the relevant Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual industry reports. A variety of other special studies contain some employment data for specific occupations and years.

Appraisal of sources:

The 1961 census provides the only firm basis for analysis or projection of the Yukon labour force because it is the only source covering all employment in all industries at a particular point in time. Two problems should, however, be noted in connection with the use of census data. The first which has already been noted above in connection with population data, concerns the possible underestimate of the population, and consequently of the labour force, as a result of transfers of seasonal workers from place

of enumeration to place of usual residence. It was noted that in 1966, 671 persons were enumerated in the Yukon but not considered as part of the population there. If any large number of these were seasonal workers, as may be presumed in view of the number of temporary workers known to be in the Yukon, then the labour force in the census period could be underestimated by as much as eight to ten per cent. An error of nearly this magnitude for 1961 is indicated by a rough estimate of employment in June 1961, (the census period) using Workmen's Compensation data (adjusted from average monthly to June on the basis of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics monthly employment figures) plus federal and territorial government employment plus the census figures of employment in industries not covered by Workmen's Compensation.

The second point which should be noted in connection with the census labour force data is that the June census period is not the peak employment period in the Yukon. In this area, where the principal industries - mining, construction and tourism are all affected to some extent by seasonal factors, peak employment may be considerably higher than the census indicates. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics data on employment in large establishments shows peak employment (in August) to be 12 per cent higher than in the

last week of May, the week nearest to the census. In service producing industries the difference (20 per cent) is much greater than in goods producing industries (5 per cent). In view of these differences, it is evident that the distribution of the labour force by industry, as shown in the census, has a limited application.

In respect of the employment data which have been gathered for the purpose of estimating annual changes in the labour force pattern, it must be noted that the only two series covering non-government employment in any comprehensive way - Workmen's Compensation data and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics monthly series for large establishments - are not published and therefore not normally available for study.^{1/}

Certain reservations must also be attached to both these series. The Workmen's Compensation data is not classified by the Standard Industrial Classification and as a result, the industries described suffer from lack of clear definition. Further, the proportion of workers covered by Workmen's Compensation varies from one industry to another, and the shifting labour force may cause a certain amount of double-counting, thus adding to the difficulty

^{1/} The Dominion Bureau of Statistics series for the Yukon has subsequently been included in Employment and Payrolls, Cat. No. 72-002, from January 1968.

of interpretation. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics data obviously suffers from being limited to large establishments, which are few in number in the Yukon.

That one or both of these series is misleading as an index of industrial employment is evident from the fact that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics data show average monthly employment in 1966 to be five per cent higher than in 1961 whereas the Workmen's Compensation data show an increase of 24 per cent between 1961 and 1966.

Data Compilations:

In spite of serious shortcomings in the data, an attempt has been made to assess the changes which have occurred in the composition of the labour force since the census of 1961 and to provide a more recent overall estimate of the total labour force. The principal source used was the Workmen's Compensation Administration annual report, showing the average number of employees, by industry. Although it showed average monthly employment and was to that extent less satisfactory than the Dominion Bureau of Statistics monthly series of employment, it (a) covered small establishments as well as large, (b) gave separate industry figures, which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics series did not and (c) responded promptly to the establishment of new

enterprises. It was therefore used to project employment in transportation (excluding road and bridge maintenance), utilities, manufacturing, trade and service industries. Employment in government administration and defence was projected using full-time federal government employment in those departments whose principal function was administrative. Construction employment (including highway and bridge maintenance) was projected using federal Department of Public Works personnel (and army, for the period during which the Department of National Defence was responsible for the Northwest Highway System), as well as Workmen's Compensation data. Employment in education, health and welfare was projected on the basis of numbers in the two chief occupations, teachers (from Government Activities in the North, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development) and hospital personnel (from the Canadian Hospital Directory, Canadian Hospitals Association). The numbers in agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping were kept constant in total. Although fishing and trapping employment may have declined during the period, there is some evidence that these industries had been understated in the Census.^{1/}

^{1/} Compare Tanner, Adrian: Trappers, Hunters and Fishermen; Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre, Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources. This survey shows 293 active Yukon trappers in 1962-63, of which 74 are isolated Indians, likely not otherwise employed. In addition, there were 50 active hunting guides. The Census total for hunting and trapping, by comparison, was only 76 in total.

Thus the labour force estimates for 1966 were 6,983, or ten per cent higher than the census labour force total for 1961. The projection might seem high in view of the fact that the 1966 census showed a two per cent decline in population from 1961. It must be noted, however, that the projected figure differs from the census population in two important respects. In the first place it includes migrant seasonal workers, some of whom may not be included in the census population. Secondly it is based on average employment and does not therefore refer to the census month.

Considering the very large fluctuations in monthly employment shown by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics data on employment in large establishments (generally of the order of 50 per cent between high and low months, but as much as 140 per cent in service producing industries in 1961) the difference between the calculated 1966 labour force total and the census population does not appear excessive.

This labour force estimate for 1966 as well as all the series used in its compilation are shown in Tables 8 to 16. Tables 17 to 19 show average weekly wages and salaries in large establishments.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

There can be no field in which Yukon data is more urgently needed than that of the labour force. The census labour force data is already seriously out-of-date, yet there is no annual survey to amend it. A variety of sources, each using different criteria for the period of employment and type of worker covered cannot provide a satisfactory substitute for a single comprehensive series. The most obvious goal should be the inclusion of the Yukon in both the Dominion Bureau of Statistics sample surveys of the labour force and of employment in firms with less than twenty employees. This would require a re-design of the samples, which are not at present intended to provide Yukon data, but a similar adjustment of the labour force sample has recently permitted publication of separate data for each of the Maritime Provinces.^{1/}

5. Investment Expenditures

Sources:

In the Yukon Territory the principal sources of investment expenditure are governments and mining companies, which account for over 90 per cent of the total. Government

^{1/} Since this report was written, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has begun a sample survey of employment in small firms in the Yukon.

expenditures are, with some exceptions, available from the Public Accounts of Canada and Public Accounts of the Yukon Territory. Expenditure by mining companies is not well documented, but some data have been obtained from a variety of sources, including the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, company reports and mining journals. For the rest, assessed value of improvements for the whole Territory and the value of residential and commercial building permits in a number of areas were obtained from the Territorial government; annual electric power installations were obtained from records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Electric Power in Canada, published by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and from company reports; investment in transport facilities and equipment was derived from annual reports of the White Pass and Yukon Corporation, and in fishing from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Territorial government. Data for agriculture was obtained from the Census of Agriculture. In addition, such data as were obtained for the Yukon from the annual survey of construction activities were provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These included new and repair construction and machinery in the private sector and new and repair construction by federal government departments.

Appraisal of Sources:

While the Public Accounts are reasonably satisfactory for the purpose of abstracting capital expenditures in the Yukon, they present two problems of concern to this study. The first is that with the exception of the Northern Development Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs, federal departments do not always distinguish capital expenditures by area unless the expenditures are very large. However, an analysis of capital expenditures in the Yukon, by department, undertaken by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for the fiscal year 1964-65, showed that the error involved in using the Public Accounts is likely not very great in total, principally because the Northern Development Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, which shows Yukon capital expenditure separated, is the main source of federal investment expenditure in the Yukon. Secondly, some difficulty has been experienced in determining whether there may be double-counting of expenditure between federal departments and the Territory because Territorial government capital expenditure is largely recovered from the federal government. On balance it is believed that double-counting has been avoided by excluding federal expenditure in the form of grants, wherever possible.

None of the available sources covering mineral exploration can be considered entirely satisfactory. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics series on prospecting expenditures of metal-mining companies, included in its General Review of the Mining Industry is available only to 1963. It is believed to underestimate exploration expenditure because it does not include companies which are only engaged in exploration, and it is not subject to analysis since it includes no details of the number of companies reporting. A second Dominion Bureau of Statistics series on contract diamond drilling operations, published in Contract Drilling in the Mining Industry is likely more comprehensive for that phase of exploration activity, although it excludes operations by mining companies with their own personnel and equipment. In this connection, it is worth noting that another series in the same report, covering contract drilling for fuels, shows annual gross income from drilling which is substantially less than drilling expenditures calculated by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development from information supplied by companies engaged in field explorations. After 1963 there is no source of mineral exploration expenditure comparable to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics series, however inadequate they may be, and it is necessary to estimate expenditures on the basis of mineral claims outstanding, details

of exploration activities published in Mining in the North, mining journals and company reports, and employment in mineral exploration and diamond drilling. To fill this gap, a questionnaire covering 1967 and projected 1968 expenditure was sent by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to companies prospecting in the North, but returns were not complete at the time of writing this report. In the future, mineral exploration is to be covered in a comprehensive way in an annual survey by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This survey was introduced in January, 1968, and covers both development and exploration expenditures.

Development expenditures of mining companies in the Yukon have in the past been inadequately covered because the Territories are not fully covered in the results of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics survey of construction activity, (this is examined below in the section dealing with industries) but will be available from the new survey of mining companies.

Information on new installed electric generating equipment is available from records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from Electric Power in Canada published by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, but the cost of such equipment is not included and must be estimated from typical costs and company reports. Investment in transportation

equipment and facilities can be derived only from annual reports of the White Pass and Yukon Railway; no attempt was made to estimate investment in transport equipment from vehicle registration because of double-counting in government and mining companies expenditure. No details of telegraph and telephone capital expenditure are available. Manufacturing and service industries are included only insofar as they are covered in commercial building permits.

Development of Investment Expenditure Series:

Two possible methods of showing capital investment series present themselves - by source of funds (federal government, territorial government, industry, commerce and individuals) or by objects of expenditure (roads, sewer and water, buildings, equipment, etc.). In the series developed for this report, Tables 20 to 29, the latter method has been followed insofar as the data permitted. Government expenditure on road construction, road repair and maintenance,^{1/} airport facilities, buildings, equipment and municipal development are all shown separately. Within these categories, federal and territorial expenditures are generally distinguished, but the designation refers

^{1/} Road maintenance, while not usually a capital outlay, was included both because it contains an element of reconstruction and repair expenditure which could not be separated, and because it indicates the continuing financial burden imposed by road construction.

to the level of government authorizing the expenditure, not to the ultimate source of funds. In the private sector, lack of data effectively precluded such an analysis of expenditure by principal objects except for residential and commercial building (estimated from assessments and building permits^{1/}) and private road and airport construction (estimated from government grants). Other private expenditures are shown by industry. Investment in mining is allocated between exploration and development and capital investment in operating mines. The former includes prospecting, drilling, proving of ore bodies and other expenditures of a similar type, while the latter covers site development, construction, machinery and repair expenditure. Both series have been estimated - the first from reports of exploration activity and estimates of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the latter by allocating planned total expenditures to specific years on the evidence of work accomplished.

Investment in transportation is derived mainly from expenditures reported for the White Pass and Yukon Corporation, excluding estimated expenditure outside the Yukon Territory, with an adjustment to cover operations

^{1/} Annual increases in assessed values raised to estimated actual values (assessments are 65 per cent of actual value) were used for all areas except Whitehorse and Dawson. In these two areas where assessed values included government buildings, a proportion (75 per cent) of building permits was used.

of other companies. This figure includes a small amount for new building which is already included in commercial building described above, but the largest part is for equipment and repairs. Investment in electric power facilities and equipment was estimated from reports of installed capacity and from company financial statements.

The calculation of the investment series described above was a pioneering effort. Up to this time (March, 1968) no such data were available. Yukon data from the annual survey of construction activity (which have been included with British Columbia in Construction in Canada and Public and Private Investment in Canada) could not be provided because the proportion of reporting firms was not known. Subsequently, however the Dominion Bureau of Statistics calculated separate Yukon figures for federal government and private investment expenditures. Federal government expenditure by department, covering new and repair construction (excluding machinery) have been compiled (Table 30). These data agree fairly closely with our estimates for 1963 and 1966. They also correspond for 1964 and 1965, taking the two years together, though not separately. This may be due to an accounting difference whereby the Alaska Highway expenditure for both years is shown in 1965 in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics series. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics totals for 1961 and 1962 are very much larger than ours,

mainly owing to Department of National Defence expenditure. The difference may lie in a different allocation of total Alaska Highway expenditure by National Defence between the Yukon and the provinces. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics private construction estimate (covering construction and machinery but not housing) was very close to our calculation for 1965, but substantially lower for 1966. In seeking to reconcile the difference Dominion Bureau of Statistics kindly reviewed its survey data and the revised figures (about \$21 million in 1966 and \$27 million in 1967) tend to confirm our estimates. It is hoped that these Dominion Bureau of Statistics totals for the Yukon may be included in future government publications.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

The Yukon Territory should be included in the Trade and Commerce and Dominion Bureau of Statistics Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada. Adequate data is, or will soon become, available for the main sources of investment. Federal government expenditure is already covered by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Territorial government expenditure is readily available from the Public Accounts and the newly implemented survey of mining companies' capital expenditure should provide data for that industry. Other private investment, except residential

building, is already included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics survey of construction expenditure, though its restriction to firms having a gross value of shipments over \$200,000 will entail a certain amount of estimation for non-reporting firms.

The principal new measures required to complete the estimates of capital expenditures are in the field of residential construction. Data on building permits issued and new houses completed form the basis for estimates in the provinces; the territorial government already collects some of this information but it may not be adequate - for this study, data could be supplied only for the city of Whitehorse and for Porter Creek. It is essential that systematic records should be kept of residential construction in all areas. The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation now has a representative in Whitehorse whose functions should include providing data on residential building activity. The data should then be included in the appropriate Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. At present, the best available data for estimating private investment, apart from mining and timber industries, would seem to be the territorial assessments, and further use might be made of these data if other sources prove unsatisfactory.

6. Industries

Sources:

The principal industry of the Yukon, that of mining, is relatively well served for data on production. The quantity and average value of shipments of each metal are available from the Estimates of Canada's Mineral Production, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Actual gross and net value of output, as well as employment and wages, of the mining industry are also published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in the General Review of the Mining Industry, but only to 1963. Preliminary figures for 1964 have been made available though these are not yet published. Changes in the standard industrial classification and establishment concept in 1961 (excluding companies whose main revenue-producing activity was not mining and defining establishments as separate accounting units) and in the standard industrial classification and concept of net value in 1964, (eliminating non-producing mines and including expenditures not previously used to calculate net value added) break the series into three periods, making comparison with earlier years imperfect. Only gross output seems to have been little affected by the changes, and this item might be used without adjustment in collating gross output in mining for the Territory.

Data for primary forest production are prepared annually by the Yukon Forest Service. These data, showing quantities and estimated roadside values, are made available to the Department of Forestry and thence to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The quantity data only are published in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory and are also included, though combined with production in the Northwest Territories, in Logging, published annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The quantity and value of commercial fish production from 1963 are published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Fish Production: British Columbia and Yukon Territory from data supplied by the Department of Fisheries office in Vancouver. The quantity of domestic, sport and commercial fish production has been estimated by the Department of Fisheries, Whitehorse, and published in occasional studies.

There are no annual production figures for Yukon agriculture and data from the periodic Census of Agriculture, though obtained for the Yukon, are not published separately. These were, however, provided by Dominion Bureau of Statistics for all census years except 1951, when the data were not considered reliable. The 1966 figures, which show a substantial drop in activity from 1961 may also represent less than complete coverage.

The quantity and value of furs or pelts sold are published annually, in Fur Production, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Electric power statistics are not published separately for the Yukon, but have been made available by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from its annual survey.

No Yukon statistics are available from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' annual Census of Manufactures. Before 1920 Yukon manufacturing statistics were published separately; from 1920 to 1939, data for the Yukon were included with British Columbia; subsequently the Yukon and Northwest Territories have been shown together. The last change has proved a disadvantage for the Yukon, since it is the small number of establishments in the Northwest Territories that effectively prevents separate publication.

No published estimates are available for the total value of construction work performed in the Yukon. Estimates for the ten provinces are prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from an annual sample survey of private and public investment. This survey is not at present designed to include the Yukon, but such data as is reported has been made available by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These include private construction, but estimation of work performed by non-reporting firms, or in activities not covered by the survey, is still incomplete.

Yukon data are not available from any of the sample or full-coverage survey of Merchandising and Service Industries, including the retail, wholesale and service trades, conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Annual liquor sales, which are reported by the Territorial government, provide the only annual measure of value of any retail activity. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics census of the Retail, Wholesale and Service Trades for 1961 provides data for Whitehorse (in the series covering municipalities with over 5,000 population). Otherwise all Yukon is tabulated with the Northwest Territories. For retail stores, however, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has supplied Yukon figures for number of establishments and total sales from the 1961 census. Considerably more information should be provided from the 1966 Census of the retail trade for which separate Yukon tabulations are in process.

Railway operating revenues are published in Railway Transport: Part II, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and the annual reports of the White Pass and Yukon Corporation show total revenues from all operations of this company. Revenues cannot be obtained for other transportation services.

Appraisal of Sources:

The summary of sources given above shows that annual production data in some form are available for mining, fishing, forestry, trapping and electric power, though they

are not always published separately for the Yukon. For these industries the series which presents the greatest difficulty is that of forest production, for which quantity data are provided by the Yukon Forest Service. These show lumber in board measure, fuel wood in cords and mining timber in linear feet, thus requiring conversion to standard units for comparative purposes.

Some difficulty was experienced in determining what conversion factor should be applied, particularly for round mining timber which would seem to vary in size from one year to another. In the absence of reliable information for past years, conversion factors applicable to 1967-68 production were used throughout. These differ slightly from the rates used in some other publications but are believed to reflect as accurately as possible the composition of Yukon production.

The value of timber production proved equally difficult to measure. Roadside values supplied by the Yukon Forest Service were unchanged from 1960-61 to 1965-66, but in 1966-67 they were substantially higher for fuel wood and mining timber and slightly lower for lumber. These latest values differed in several respects from 1967-68 values determined for this economic study, which showed higher values for lumber and fuel wood, but lower values

for mining timber (assuming it is all untreated). A series of values was therefore prepared using a gradual rise in prices from the values reported by the Yukon Forest Service for 1961-62 to the present values reported for the economic study.

Data Compiled:

For the overall study of the Yukon economy (of which this report is a part) including the econometric study, estimates were required for the output for all sectors of the economy. For some industries annual or periodic output figures were readily available, but for others output had to be entirely estimated from a variety of data, both published and unpublished.

It was found that commodity-producing industries generally had satisfactory data: gross output in mining was available to 1964 and could be projected using the value of producers' shipments of ore; fur, fish, timber and electric power data were available annually; agricultural output was obtained for most census years. Only construction and manufacturing output had to be estimated to complete this sector.

Construction activity was estimated from the investment data described in the preceding section. Gross value of output was assumed to comprise all expenditure on roads, buildings, tourist areas, municipal development

(mainly sewer and water, etc.) airports, electric power transmission lines (but not diesel equipment) and a proportion of the capital expenditure of mining companies (to exclude machinery). Transportation expenditure, being mainly for equipment, was excluded. Exploration expenditure was also excluded as it was considered to be a separate activity.

A second, quite different method was used to verify the resulting estimates of construction work performed. Wages paid by Yukon contractors and construction firms (available from Workmen's Compensation data) and by government public works departments (estimated from employment data) were multiplied by the ratio of construction work performed to wages paid in Canada, as shown in Construction in Canada, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The resulting value of construction in the Yukon was reasonably close to the original estimates for most years and served to confirm their general magnitudes.

Manufacturing output for 1961 was estimated from census data for the combined Yukon and Northwest Territories on the basis of the known number of establishments in each Territory for every industry group. This figure was projected in 1966 using an index of employment in manufacturing.

Data on the value of services provided by the Yukon industries was virtually unobtainable, but estimates were prepared for four important services - retail stores, service trades, transportation and mineral exploration. In only one sector, that of retail trade, was there any reliable figure for any year. The value of retail sales was obtained for the census year 1961 and projected to 1966 using an index of the value of liquor sales and an index of wages paid by merchants. As census data for 1966 will shortly become available, these estimates were intended only as an interim measure. Receipts of the service trades (including hotels and restaurants, cleaning establishments, etc.) were estimated for 1961 from the combined Yukon and Northwest Territories Census figure and projected to 1966 by the use of data on wages. In the transportation sector, gross operating revenues of the main supplier of services, the White Pass and Yukon Corporation, were available annually from its annual reports. Revenues from other transportation were estimated from freight volume and passenger traffic data. Mineral exploration was estimated as discussed in the previous section on investment.

Estimates of annual gross output or receipts in manufacturing, and the service producing industries were

not considered sufficiently precise to be included in the tables appended to this report,^{1/} but the annual value of construction activity, which is also an estimated figure, is included because of its importance to the economy and because the margin of error was believed to be smaller. A summary table, showing the average annual gross output or receipts is, however, included in order to show the relative importance of each industry. While the figures themselves are of varying quality, the differences between industries are so great that the industry ranking is considered to be fairly accurate.

This summary table and other data pertinent to a study of Yukon industries are included in Tables 33 to 71.

Recommendations:

Much needs to be done in collecting, processing and publishing Yukon statistics if we are to assess rates of growth and growth opportunities in the various sectors. As a first step a means should be found of making available for assessment and analysis the data on the Yukon already collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Territorial government. This would include publication of Yukon data from the quinquennial Censuses of Agriculture,

^{1/} The latter have, however, been included in an addendum to this section of the tables.

Merchandising and Service Trades and from the annual Census of Manufactures in such detail as is consistent with the Statistics Act. Data on logging now collected by the Yukon Forest Service and published by the Territorial government should include appropriate factors for conversion to standard units and some information about value.

Secondly, studies of the sample designs used to provide annual data for retail sales and construction activity should be instituted with a view to including the Yukon in the series now provided for the provinces. In the case of retail stores, the basis for a suitable sample design already exists in the Census, and there would seem to be a sufficient number of outlets to permit publication of at least a certain amount of data. For construction, some data is already gathered by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, but further study may be required to determine the proportion of non-reporting firms. In view of the small number of firms, this would not seem to be a very formidable task. In this connection, some estimate of residential construction should be included, and as mentioned in a previous section, data pertaining to residential construction should be systematically and uniformly collected.

7. Incomes and Prices

Sources:

The principal sources of data on incomes are the decennial Census of Canada, which contains some information on incomes of wage earners for 1951 and 1961 (though not published separately for the Yukon) and Income Tax Statistics of the Department of National Revenue, which covers incomes subject to taxation. Figures of personal disposable income in the National Accounts: Income and Expenditure are for the combined Yukon and Northwest Territories and could not be separated with any degree of reliability.

Retail, wholesale or consumer prices or price indexes are not prepared for the Yukon.

Data Compiled:

A table showing income levels of wage earners was compiled from unpublished Census data, and several tables were prepared from Income Tax data. These show total income of resident taxpayers, sources and distribution of taxable income as well as the distribution of taxable corporation income. The latter is available only to 1964. In addition a comparative table, compiled for the Yukon Territory Taxation Study, 1968, shows distribution of incomes and average income for several areas.

A comprehensive price or cost of living survey was not intended to be made as part of this study. In view of the many conceptual problems involved, such a survey would require a lengthy special study. At the same time, it was essential to have some indication of the size of price differentials between the Yukon and other points. For this purpose nearly 150 items were priced in Whitehorse and, comparative prices were obtained for Edmonton from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for as many of the same items as possible. In fact, comparable prices could be obtained only for food, textiles, utensils and drugs, covering in all about 100 items.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

It is essential that Yukon personal income should be calculated separately in the National Accounts by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the same basis as for the provinces. Now that a start is being made in the separate tabulation of many of the components of the personal income figures, such a calculation should soon be possible and should not be further delayed.

It is also important that a cost of living study should be initiated in order to determine the extent of higher living costs in the Yukon. Such a study would be of great

value to employers and to those intending to live in the Territory. In view of the size of this task, particularly in determining expenditure patterns in the north, it is unlikely that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics could include it within its present program; the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development might well consider the commissioning of such a study.

8. Territorial Revenues and Expenditures

This section includes a summary table of revenues and expenditures prepared for the Yukon Territory Taxation Study, 1968, and a number of tables showing the trend of licence revenues. These were mainly prepared from Public Accounts and, as they were designed for specific requirements, are not intended to cover all aspects of Territorial revenues.

9. Health, Welfare and Social Services

A number of tables pertaining to these subjects which were prepared for use in the special background reports on each of them, are included in this report.

10. Summary of Recommendations

The foregoing description and appraisal of the sources of statistical information has pointed up their inadequacy in meeting public and private requirements for Yukon data in many vital fields. The Territory is not included in many surveys which purport to have national coverage; where included, Yukon data is often not tabulated separately, and where tabulated the data are often not published.

The evidence suggests that it should be possible to include the Yukon in a number of additional current surveys of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the most important being those concerned with the labour force, employment and wages, construction activities (especially residential construction) and retail and service trades. Some redesign of samples in these fields would be required but much of the information needed for this purpose is already available from census, ~~un~~employment insurance and workmen's compensation records.

Because additional studies are required to determine the nature of the universe for sampling purposes it would seem desirable to establish a statistical unit in the Yukon. Such a unit could carry out the necessary field investigations which, in view of the small number of establishments and their concentration in a few centres, would

not seem so great a task from Whitehorse as it does from Ottawa. It would also be in a position to assess new developments in the Territory and so to determine at what point it would be possible or desirable to include the Yukon in further surveys. In this way the collection of Yukon data could keep pace with developing activities and needs. At the same time, such a unit could do much to insure that the data gathered by all agencies within the Territory were reliable, thus removing many of the discrepancies now existing between different sources.

Lack of satisfactory income and price information have been found to be major weaknesses in developing Yukon data for economic analysis. A series on each of these should be made available at an early date, the one by calculating personal disposable income and the other by a cost of living survey.

It cannot be pointed out too strongly that when data has been collected for the Yukon it should be made available, subject to the provisions of the Statistics Act, in published documents. At present it is all too often combined with data for the Northwest Territories or British Columbia or included only in the Canadian total. In this respect, it should be noted that within the course of this study, there are already indications of an improvement, and it is to be hoped that this weakness will soon be completely

remedied. It might be pointed out, however, that particular attention should be given to the provision of separate data in general publications such as the Canada Year Book and the Canadian Statistical Review, which now sometimes combine Yukon data with another area even though the source document provides separate Yukon data.

Finally, it has been urged in connection with both population and manpower that a study should be made of census population data to ascertain the extent to which these figures may be considered reliable. It is recommended that such a study should form part of the analysis of the 1966 census being conducted by the Sampling and Survey Research Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The following summarize the main recommendations of this report:

1. That a statistical unit should be established in the Yukon to provide data as required, to assess the coverage of existing statistical surveys, to assist in implementing new surveys and to advise local agencies such as the Yukon Forest Service, in compiling data.
2. That the Yukon should be included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics monthly and annual surveys of the labour force, employment and earnings in industry,

construction activity, retail trade, and wholesale and service trades.

3. That Yukon data from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics census of retail, wholesale and service trades, census of agriculture and census of manufactures should be made separately available in published form.
4. That personal disposable income for the Yukon should be calculated separately for the National accounts.
5. That a cost of living study should be undertaken for the Yukon.
6. That the number and value of building permits and other data on residential construction should be recorded for all areas of the Yukon.
7. That data on output and employment in Yukon forest industries should be provided in greater detail by the Yukon Forest Service or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
8. That every effort should be made to ensure that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics survey of mineral exploration and development expenditure be designed to provide separate data for the Yukon.
9. That an analysis should be made of the 1966 census of population to determine the extent of under-enumeration of the Yukon population.

10. That the method of estimating inter-censal population should be examined to determine its reliability in view of the seasonal changes in Yukon population which are not reflected in the estimates.
11. That wherever Yukon data is available it should be shown separately in official statistical publications such as the Canada Year Book and the Canadian Statistical Review.

A P P E N D I X O F
S T A T I S T I C A L T A B L E S

Population

TABLE 1

POPULATION, BY SEX, YUKON TERRITORY AND CANADA, SELECTED YEARS^{1/}

Year ^{2/}	Yukon		Canada		Males per 100 Females	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
				(n u m b e r)		
1901	23,084	4,135	27,219	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315
						558
						105
1911	6,508	2,004	8,512	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643
						325
						113
1921	2,819	1,338	4,157	4,529,643	4,258,306	8,787,949
						211
						106
1931	2,825	1,405	4,230	5,374,541	5,002,245	10,376,786
						201
						107
1941	3,153	1,761	4,914	5,900,536	5,606,119	11,506,655
						179
						105
1951	5,457	3,639	9,096	7,088,873	6,920,556	14,009,429
						150
						102
1956	6,924	5,266	12,190	8,151,879	7,928,912	16,080,891
						131
						103
1961	8,178	6,450	14,628	9,218,893	9,019,354	18,238,247
						127
						102
1966	7,805	6,577	14,382	10,054,344	9,960,536	20,014,880
						119
						101

^{1/} Census of Canada: Population, and Canada Year Books, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, 1966.

^{2/} As at June 1.

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN AND ESKIMO POPULATION
BY AREA, YUKON TERRITORY, 1961^{1/}

Location	Indian & Eskimo Population	Total Yukon Population	Indian & Eskimo Population as proportion of Total Yukon Population
			(per cent)
	(number)		
Dawson	186	881	21.1
Whitehorse	224	5,031	4.5
Mayo	87	342	25.4
Unorganized	1,710	8,374	20.4
Total	2,207	14,628	15.1

^{1/} Census of Canada: Population, Cat. No. 92-526, Dominion
Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, 1966.

TABLE 3

POPULATION BY AREA, YUKON TERRITORY, CENSUS YEARS^{1/}

Year	Dawson	Whitehorse	Other Areas	Total Population
(number)				
1901	9,142	n.a. ^{2/}	18,077	27,219
1911	3,013	852	4,647	8,512
1921	975	331	2,851	4,157
1931	819	541	2,870	4,230
1941	1,043	754	3,117	4,914
1951	783	2,594	5,719	9,096
1956	851	2,570	8,769	12,190
1961	881	5,031	8,716	14,628
1966	742	4,771	8,869	14,382

^{1/} Census of Canada: Population, and Canada Year Book,
selected years, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Separate data for Whitehorse is not available for 1901.
The Whitehorse population is included in "Other Areas"
for that year.

TABLE 4

CENSUS AND ESTIMATES OF INDIAN POPULATION

YUKON TERRITORY, SELECTED YEARS^{1/}

Year	Indian Population ^{2/}	Total Yukon Population	Indian Population as per cent of Total Yukon Population
	(number)		(per cent)
1901	3,322	27,219	12.2
1911	1,489	8,512	17.5
1921	1,390	4,157	33.4
1931	1,543	4,230	36.5
1941	1,508	4,914	30.7
1951	1,533	9,096	16.9
1961	2,167 ^{3/}	14,628	14.8
1965 ^{4/}	2,292	14,382 ^{5/}	15.9

^{1/} Canada Year Book, 1962, and Census of Canada: Population, Cat. No. 92-545, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} As at December 31, except where otherwise indicated.

^{3/} As at June 1, 1961.

^{4/} Estimates for 1965 were made available by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa.

^{5/} June 1, 1965.

TABLE 5

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, YUKON TERRITORY, SELECTED YEARS^{1/}

Age Class	1951		1956		1961		1966	
(years)	(number)	(per cent)	(number)	(per cent)	(number)	(per cent)	(number)	(per cent)
0 - 4	1,319	14.5	1,847	15.2	2,337	16.0	2,124	14.8
5 - 9	809	8.9	1,335	11.0	1,761	12.0	1,848	12.8
10 - 14	526	5.8	795	6.5	1,187	8.1	1,437	10.0
15 - 19	435	4.8	623	5.1	765	5.2	1,017	7.1
20 - 24	934	10.3	1,134	9.3	1,109	7.6	1,116	7.7
25 - 34	2,115	23.3	2,739	22.5	2,956	20.2	2,339	16.3
35 - 44	1,313	14.4	1,747	14.3	2,118	14.5	2,016	14.0
45 - 54	750	8.2	1,004	8.2	1,243	8.5	1,240	8.6
55 - 64	428	4.7	476	3.9	677	4.6	732	5.1
65 - 69	186	2.0	191	1.6	180	1.3	216	1.5
Over 70	281	3.1	299	2.4	295	2.0	297	2.1
Total	9,096	100.0	12,190	100.0	14,628	100.0	14,382	100.0

^{1/}

Canada Year Book and Census of Canada: Population by Age Groups, 1966, Cat. No. 92-625, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

TABLE 6

BIRTHS, DEATHS, NATURAL INCREASE

YUKON TERRITORY, 1951-66^{1/}

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	<u>Rate of Natural Increase</u>	
				Yukon	Canada
	(number)			(rate per thousand)	
1951	342	85	257	28.6	18.2
1952	390	94	296	32.9	19.2
1953	383	116	267	29.7	19.5
1954	425	85	340	34.0	20.3
1955	524	72	452	41.1	20.0
1956	481	85	396	33.0	19.8
1957	494	93	401	33.4	20.1
1958	473	92	381	29.3	19.7
1959	537	89	448	34.5	19.4
1960	538	97	441	31.5	19.0
1961	558	94	464	31.7	18.4
1962	547	75	472	31.5	17.6
1963	499	81	418	27.9	16.8
1964	514	87	427	26.7	15.9
1965	428	100	328	21.8	13.8
1966	369	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

^{1/} Vital Statistics, Cat. No. 84-201, Canada Year Book, 1957 to 1967, and Weekly Bulletin, Vol. 34, No. 33, August 18, 1967, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

TABLE 7

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGES, YUKON TERRITORY, SELECTED PERIODS^{1/}

Period	Population ^{2/}		Actual Increase	Natural Increase ^{3/}	Net Migration	Average Annual Net Migration
	Beginning of period	End of period				
	(number)					
1941-1951	4,914	9,096	4,182	859	+3,323	+332
1951-1956	9,096	12,190	3,094	1,612	+1,482	+394
1956-1961	12,190	14,628	2,438	2,067	+371	+74
1961-1966	14,628	14,382	-246	2,109	-1,863	-374

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^{1/} Census of Canada: Population, and Canada Year Book, selected years, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Population at June 1.

^{3/} Total of annual data, not adjusted to June 1.

Manpower

TABLE 8

LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION, YUKON TERRITORY, 1961^{1/}

Occupation	Indian and Eskimo		Other Ethnic Groups		Total Labour Force	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Managerial	3	-	409	89	412	89
Professional and Technical	3	1	290	207	293	208
Clerical	-	-	194	432	194	432
Sales	3	-	70	88	73	88
Service and Recreation	32	62	658	401	690	463
Transport and Communication	21	-	622	18	643	18
Farmers and Farm Workers	10	-	23	-	33	-
Loggers and related workers	13	-	29	-	42	-
Fishermen, Trappers and Hunters	61	5	8	1	69	6
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	12	-	559	1	571	1
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	49	2	1,248	21	1,297	23
Labourers, not stated above	118	-	215	8	333	8
Occupation not stated	23	8	163	62	186	70
Total all occupations	348	78	4,488	1,328	4,836	1,406
					5,816	6,242

TABLE 9

LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY, YUKON TERRITORY, 1961^{1/}

Industry	Labour Force	
	(number)	(per cent)
Agriculture	34	0.6
Fishing, hunting, trapping	77	1.2
Forestry	42	0.7
Mines, quarries, oil wells	1,010	16.2
Manufacturing	95	1.5
Construction	1,131	18.1
Transport, communications and utilities	544	8.7
Trade	543	8.7
Services	760	12.2
Education, health and welfare	458	7.3
Public administration and defence	1,318	21.1
Unspecified	230	3.7
Total	6,242	100.0

^{1/} Census of Canada, 1961: Labour Force, Cat. No. 94-518,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

TABLE 10

ESTIMATED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY, YUKON TERRITORY, 1966^{1/}

Industry	Labour Force	
	(number)	(per cent)
Agriculture	34	0.5
Fishing and trapping	77	1.1
Forestry	42	0.6
Mines, quarries, oil wells	1,356	19.4
Manufacturing	65	0.9
Construction	1,171	16.8
Transportation, communication and other utilities	847	12.1
Trade	713	10.2
Services	823	11.8
Education, health and welfare	576	8.2
Public administration and defence	1,023	14.7
Industry unspecified or undefined	256	3.7
Total	6,983	100.0

^{1/} Estimates for 1966 based on projections from 1961 data using also the Census of Canada, Cat. No. 94-518, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, 1961; Yukon Territory Workmen's Compensation Administration Annual Report, Workmen's Compensation Board, Edmonton; Government Activities in the North, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Advisory Committee on Northern Development, Ottawa; and Provincial Government Employment, Cat. No. 72-007, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

TABLE 11

AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

SELECTED INDUSTRIES, YUKON TERRITORY, 1961-66^{1/}

Industry	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	(number)					
Lumbering ^{2/}	95	47	97	85	66	38
Mines, quarries, oil wells ^{3/}	899	1,031	1,163	1,226	1,401	1,195
Manufacturing	31	46	48	39	44	67
Construction	601	639	573	408	467	618
Transportation, communication and other utilities	565	636	629	630	636	894
Trade	500	594	599	614	694	672
Community, business and personal services ^{4/}	633	526	512	608	617	650
Total	3,324	3,519	3,621	3,611	3,925	4,134

^{1/}

Yukon Territory Workmen's Compensation Administration Annual Report, Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, Edmonton, Alberta. In grouping the activities included in this report, the Standard Industrial Classification has been followed as closely as possible. Lumbering, however, includes sawmills as well as logging. The following categories are entirely excluded: government, hunting, fishing and trapping and agriculture. These were either not covered by Workmen's Compensation or were so little covered that the data were not representative of the Standard Industrial Classification.

^{2/}

Includes sawmills and logging.

^{3/}

Includes exploration.

^{4/}

Many services, such as professional services are not covered by Workmen's Compensation.

TABLE 12

FULL-TIME FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES LOCATED
IN THE YUKON TERRITORY, 1960-66^{1/}

Year	Employees
	(number)
1960	1,318
1961	1,913
1962	1,862
1963	1,863
1964	1,300
1965	1,438
1966	1,205

^{1/} Government Activities in the North, Advisory Committee on Northern Development, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

TABLE 13

YUKON TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, BY MONTHS, 1961-67^{1/}

Month	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	(number)						
January	n.a.	274	369	441	464	513	577
February	n.a.	297	378	437	467	536	609
March	n.a.	331	393	444	501	537	629
April	271	308	356	474	476	534	677
May	286	362	435	475	520	604	694
June	307	388	453	549	557	622	721
July	324	300	423	535	489	486	703
August	282	295	425	533	472	610	679
September	328	423	520	534	556	639	723
October	333	414	490	537	565	620	n.a.
November	339	370	483	526	564	652	n.a.
December	293	367	443	501	557	643	n.a.

^{1/} Provincial Government Employment, Cat. No. 72-007, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. This series covers departmental employment, both regular and casual, in the last week of each month. Employment in government enterprises and Workmen's Compensation Board are excluded.

TABLE 14

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT, GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

YUKON TERRITORY, 1961-67^{1/}

Month	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
(number)							
January	672	710	878	862	752	693	620
February	659	697	882	819	781	691	627
March	694	697	840	785	783	709	634
April	802	886	1,051	944	867	725	669
May	932	1,084	1,170	1,026	919	803	801
June	957	1,224	1,202	1,105	974	963	887
July	967	1,208	1,226	1,111	985	965	962
August	979	1,270	1,190	1,092	968	1,006	888
September	963	1,198	1,135	1,043	887	1,061	1,021
October	957	1,134	1,146	1,025	858	1,009	1,114
November	873	985	1,066	878	757	806	n.a.
December	659	783	888	745	661	629	n.a.
Index							
(1961 Average = 100)							
January	80	84	104	102	89	82	74
February	78	83	105	97	93	82	74
March	82	83	100	93	93	84	75
April	95	105	125	112	103	86	79
May	111	129	139	122	109	95	95
June	114	145	143	131	116	114	105
July	115	143	145	132	117	114	114
August	116	151	141	130	115	119	105
September	114	142	135	124	105	126	121
October	114	135	136	122	102	120	132
November	104	117	126	104	90	96	n.a.
December	78	93	105	88	78	75	n.a.

^{1/} Large establishments only. Prepared by The Employment Section, Labour Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, from their Survey of Establishments Employing More Than Twenty Persons. The data refer to employment in the last week of each month in forestry, mining and manufacturing industries. As the data covers only a few establishments they cannot be considered as a measure of total employment, but are intended as an indication of monthly and annual changes.

TABLE 15

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT, SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

YUKON TERRITORY, 1961-67^{1/}

Month	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	(number)						
January	520	611	671	629	679	770	838
February	529	679	667	633	682	757	843
March	608	507	682	646	677	804	833
April	622	737	843	866	749	805	857
May	958	927	891	1,019	919	997	1,110
June	1,061	981	929	1,056	966	1,028	1,159
July	1,125	949	971	1,068	1,036	1,081	1,211
August	1,147	1,039	976	1,121	1,009	1,074	1,186
September	1,012	986	925	1,048	947	1,008	1,134
October	867	888	800	938	802	958	1,126
November	754	771	746	854	713	891	n.a.
December	742	720	752	945	789	865	n.a.
	Index						
	(1961 Average = 100)						
January	63	74	81	76	82	93	101
February	64	82	80	76	82	91	102
March	73	61	82	78	82	97	100
April	75	89	102	103	90	97	103
May	116	112	107	123	111	120	134
June	128	118	112	127	117	124	140
July	136	114	117	129	125	130	146
August	138	125	118	135	122	130	143
September	122	119	112	126	114	122	137
October	105	107	97	113	97	116	136
November	91	93	90	103	86	107	n.a.
December	90	87	91	114	95	104	n.a.

^{1/} Large establishments only. Prepared by The Employment Section, Labour Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, from their Survey of Establishments Employing More Than Twenty Persons. The data refers to employment in the last week of each month in transportation and communications, utilities, trade and service industries. As the data covers only a few establishments they cannot be considered as a measure of total employment, but are intended as an indication of monthly and annual changes.

TABLE 16

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES

YUKON TERRITORY, 1961-67^{1/}

Month	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
(number)							
January	1,192	1,321	1,549	1,491	1,431	1,463	1,458
February	1,188	1,376	1,549	1,452	1,463	1,448	1,470
March	1,302	1,204	1,522	1,431	1,460	1,513	1,467
April	1,424	1,623	1,894	1,810	1,616	1,530	1,526
May	1,890	2,011	2,061	2,045	1,838	1,800	1,911
June	2,018	2,205	2,131	2,161	1,940	1,991	2,046
July	2,092	2,157	2,197	2,179	2,021	2,046	2,173
August	2,126	2,309	2,166	2,213	1,977	2,080	2,074
September	1,975	2,184	2,060	2,091	1,834	2,069	2,155
October	1,824	2,022	1,946	1,963	1,660	1,967	2,240
November	1,627	1,756	1,812	1,732	1,470	1,697	n.a.
December	1,401	1,503	1,640	1,690	1,450	1,494	n.a.
Index							
(1961 Average = 100)							
January	71	79	93	89	86	88	87
February	71	82	93	87	88	87	88
March	78	72	91	86	87	90	88
April	85	97	113	108	97	92	91
May	113	120	123	122	110	108	114
June	121	132	127	129	116	119	122
July	125	129	131	130	121	122	130
August	127	138	130	132	118	124	124
September	118	131	123	125	110	124	129
October	109	121	116	117	99	118	134
November	97	105	108	104	88	101	n.a.
December	84	90	98	101	87	89	n.a.

^{1/}

Large establishments only. Prepared by The Employment Section, Labour Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, based on their Survey of Establishments Employing More than Twenty Persons. The data refer to employment in the last week of each month in goods producing and service producing industries. As the data covers only a few establishments they cannot be considered as a measure of total employment, but are intended as an indication of monthly and annual changes.

TABLE 17

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES, GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
YUKON TERRITORY, 1961-67^{1/}

Month	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
(dollars)							
January	119.61	118.87	124.22	115.14	124.88	131.69	155.18
February	126.99	123.97	120.43	116.84	121.36	136.52	164.43
March	116.89	121.49	121.45	119.44	130.18	122.42	166.26
April	110.09	109.10	110.37	109.19	120.94	127.41	168.55
May	114.97	107.59	114.24	111.12	125.41	150.25	166.95
June	115.07	108.29	110.51	113.52	131.49	156.96	170.22
July	106.83	114.19	114.04	120.26	128.70	157.74	164.00
August	112.53	116.77	110.98	120.32	132.85	148.58	169.02
September	110.78	117.57	116.46	125.65	145.29	158.35	186.10
October	113.88	117.79	111.46	116.18	142.04	160.18	190.36
November	105.88	118.36	105.45	119.33	127.97	148.47	n.a.
December	113.28	108.65	104.60	123.48	126.87	145.64	n.a.
Index							
(1961 Average = 100)							
January	105	104	109	101	110	116	136
February	111	109	106	103	107	120	144
March	103	107	107	105	114	107	146
April	97	96	97	96	106	112	148
May	101	94	100	98	110	132	147
June	101	95	97	100	115	138	149
July	94	100	100	106	113	138	144
August	99	103	97	106	117	130	148
September	97	103	102	110	128	139	163
October	100	103	98	102	125	141	167
November	93	104	93	105	112	130	n.a.
December	99	95	92	108	111	128	n.a.

^{1/} Large establishments only. Prepared by the Employment Section, Labour Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, based on the Survey of Establishments Employing More Than Twenty Persons. The data refer to wages paid in the last week of each month in forestry, mining and manufacturing industries.

TABLE 18

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES, SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

YUKON TERRITORY, 1961-67^{1/}

Month	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
(dollars)							
January	90.67	86.74	103.76	109.93	105.77	90.10	111.49
February	86.11	80.05	88.92	98.79	102.75	92.67	107.38
March	88.37	86.96	95.80	105.74	100.27	101.90	109.93
April	91.58	81.50	87.85	100.17	95.07	102.26	113.67
May	105.64	87.76	109.12	101.70	93.05	105.41	114.28
June	86.57	83.74	103.54	101.20	100.00	108.75	123.69
July	90.63	84.92	114.77	102.07	95.17	107.63	121.28
August	79.02	89.88	105.68	106.88	98.75	111.80	119.60
September	85.98	85.06	104.43	111.18	99.96	114.66	122.86
October	88.76	102.20	105.83	108.94	102.42	117.75	123.25
November	81.65	100.28	100.76	99.63	97.08	108.51	n.a.
December	85.59	94.61	101.69	94.84	84.69	108.09	n.a.
Index							
(1961 Average = 100)							
January	103	98	117	124	120	102	126
February	97	91	101	112	116	105	121
March	100	98	108	120	113	115	124
April	104	92	99	113	108	116	129
May	120	99	123	115	105	119	129
June	98	95	117	115	113	123	140
July	103	96	130	115	108	122	137
August	89	102	120	121	112	126	135
September	97	96	118	126	113	130	139
October	100	116	120	123	116	133	139
November	92	113	114	113	110	123	n.a.
December	97	107	115	107	96	122	n.a.

^{1/} Large establishments only. Prepared by The Employment Section, Labour Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, based on the Survey of Establishments Employing More Than Twenty Persons. The data refer to wages paid in the last week of each month in transportation and communications, utilities, trade and service industries.

TABLE 19

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES, ALL INDUSTRIES

YUKON TERRITORY, 1961-67^{1/}

Month	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
(dollars)							
January	106.98	104.01	115.36	112.94	115.81	109.80	130.07
February	108.79	102.30	106.86	108.98	112.69	113.59	131.71
March	103.57	106.95	109.96	113.26	116.31	111.52	134.27
April	102.00	96.56	100.35	104.90	108.95	114.18	137.73
May	110.25	98.45	112.03	106.42	109.23	125.41	136.36
June	100.08	97.36	107.47	107.50	115.81	132.07	143.86
July	98.11	101.31	114.37	111.35	111.52	131.26	140.19
August	94.45	104.67	108.59	113.51	115.45	129.59	140.76
September	98.07	102.89	111.06	118.40	121.88	137.06	152.82
October	101.94	110.95	109.26	112.72	122.90	139.51	156.63
November	96.60	110.42	103.52	109.62	112.99	127.49	n.a.
December	98.61	101.93	103.26	107.98	111.18	123.90	n.a.
<u>Index</u>							
(1961 Average = 100)							
January	105	103	114	111	114	108	128
February	107	101	105	107	111	112	130
March	102	105	108	112	115	110	132
April	101	95	99	103	107	113	136
May	109	97	110	105	108	124	134
June	99	96	106	106	114	130	142
July	97	100	113	110	110	129	138
August	93	103	107	112	114	128	139
September	97	101	109	117	120	135	151
October	100	109	108	111	121	138	154
November	93	109	102	108	111	126	n.a.
December	97	100	102	106	110	122	n.a.

^{1/} Large establishments only. Prepared by The Employment Section, Labour Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, based on the Survey of Establishments Employing More Than Twenty Persons. The data refer to wages paid in the last week of each month in the goods and service producing industries.

Investment

TABLE 20

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE ON ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

YUKON TERRITORY, 1960-61 TO 1967-68^{1/}

Year	Government			Non-Government		
	Road Construction			Total		
	Federal ^{2/}	Territorial ^{3/}	Total Road Grants	Streets ^{4/}	Access Roads ^{5/}	Roads ^{6/}
	(thousand dollars)					
1948-49 to 1959-60	12,718.0 ^{1/}	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	12,718.0
1960-61	3,203.7	943.8	-	-	n.a.	4,147.5
1961-62	4,796.5	628.3	50.0	48.9	109.0	5,698.7
1962-63	3,940.3	537.4	44.7	26.9	220.0	4,828.6
1963-64	1,765.1	573.5	44.0	58.1	4.5	2,503.5
1964-65	1,638.5	588.9	69.9	62.2	-	2,452.2
1965-66	2,682.0	542.7	59.3	65.2	331.6	3,759.4
1966-67	3,050.4	559.6	82.7	86.4	125.1	4,013.8
1967-68	5,793.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,793.0

^{1/} Public Accounts, Government of Canada, Public Accounts, Government of Yukon, Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, 1966-67, Mining in the North, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, and estimates.

^{2/} Excludes expenditure on Northwest Highway system which is considered to be repair expenditure.

^{3/} Includes expenditures recovered from the federal government.

^{4/} As the Territory is empowered to make grants up to 50 per cent of the cost, street construction is estimated at twice the Territorial expenditure.

^{5/} Estimated from federal expenditure which is two-thirds of the cost of access roads.

^{6/} Estimated from federal expenditure, which is a maximum of one-half the cost of tote roads, as not all tote roads receive a 50 per cent grant, a figure of 57 per cent of the total was considered appropriate for private investment.

^{1/} Total federal expenditure for 11-year period.

TABLE 21

GOVERNMENT CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS, TOURIST AREAS, EQUIPMENT AND OTHER ITEMS

YUKON TERRITORY, 1960-61 TO 1966-67^{1/}

Year	Buildings		Tourist Areas		Equipment		Municipal Development ^{3/}	Total
	Federal	Territorial	Federal ^{2/}	Territorial	Federal ^{2/}	Territorial		
(thousand dollars)								
1960-61	1,291.7	751.5	26.3	29.8	161.2	278.8	47.7	2,587.0
1961-62	559.6	932.1	290.3	24.5	80.4	87.3	1.4	1,975.6
1962-63	819.3	2,681.0	150.2	35.1	90.6	300.6	247.9	4,324.7
1963-64	909.6	1,301.2	1.1	9.8	48.5	532.9	159.4	2,962.5
1964-65	1,663.6	418.0	.5	27.3	111.8	311.0	161.7	2,694.0
1965-66	1,082.2	1,305.4	2.0	25.4	120.1	554.6	128.7	3,218.4
1966-67	1,115.6	870.6	-	31.7	85.8	564.8	595.9	3,264.4

^{1/} Public Accounts, 1960-67, Government of Canada, Public Accounts, 1960-67, Government of the Yukon Territory, and Government Activities in the North, Advisory Committee on Northern Development, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa.

^{2/} Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development only.

^{3/} Territorial government expenditure, including grants to Whitehorse, Dawson, etc.

TABLE 22

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON AIRFIELDS, YUKON TERRITORY

1962-63 TO 1967-68^{1/}

Year	Territorial	Department of Transport ^{2/}	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	Private ^{3/}	Total
(thousand dollars)					
1962-63	1.3	211.0	10.2	10.2	232.7
1963-64	-	632.5	14.4	14.4	661.3
1964-65	4.2	1,276.5	-	-	1,280.7
1965-66	3.4	375.1	-	-	378.5
1966-67	7.1	849.0	-	-	856.1
1967-68	n.a.	n.a.	11.5	11.5	n.a.

^{1/} Public Accounts, Government of the Yukon Territory, 1960-67, Records of Department of Transport, Ottawa, and Mining in the North, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa.

^{2/} Includes expenditure on Aeradio Stations and Weather Stations.

^{3/} Estimated at an amount equal to that of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development based on the fact that the department pays 50 per cent of the amount of private expenditure on airstrips.

TABLE 23

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS
AND BRIDGES, YUKON TERRITORY, 1961-62 TO 1967-68^{1/}

Year	Federal ^{2/}	Territorial ^{3/}	Total
1961-62	1,539.5	739.5	2,279.0
1962-63	830.0	699.2	1,529.2
1963-64	948.7	756.0	1,704.7
1964-65	3,331.1	983.0	4,314.1
1965-66	2,880.8	1,154.0	4,034.8
1966-67	2,881.8	1,423.4	4,305.2
1967-68	3,239.5	n.a.	n.a.

^{1/} Public Accounts, 1960-68, Government of the Yukon Territory, and records of federal government expenditure on the Alaska Highway, compiled by the Resource Management Division, Northern Administration Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa.

^{2/} Alaska Highway.

^{3/} Includes expenditures recovered from the federal government.

TABLE 24

BOATS AND GEAR, IN COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

YUKON TERRITORY, 1964-67^{1/}

Year	Boats		Equipment Value	Total Value
	Number	Value		
		(thousand dollars)	(thousand dollars)	(thousand dollars)
1964	22	13	13	26
1965	22	13	13	26
1966	26	16	15	31
1967	27	17	22	39

^{1/} Fishery Statistics: British Columbia and Yukon Territory, Cat. No. 24-208, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Dominion Bureau of Statistics records 1966, and Department of Fisheries, Whitehorse, 1967.

TABLE 25

OIL AND GAS FIELD EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

YUKON TERRITORY, 1957-66^{1/}

Year	Geological and Geophysical Exploration	Roads	Drilling	Total ^{2/}
(thousand dollars)				
1957	135	-	1,120	1,255
1958	967	-	1,245	2,212
1959	783	-	1,110	1,894
1960	823	6	883	1,712
1961	1,065	90	431	1,585
1962	1,023	142	2,011	3,175
1963	1,029	88	7,034	8,151
1964	3,001	64	5,199	8,265
1965	3,174	-	2,096	5,270
1966	70	-	1,846	1,916

^{1/} Compiled from information supplied by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The data exclude general office expenditures and other overheads.

^{2/} Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

TABLE 26

MINING CLAIMS RECORDED BY MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY, 1960-67^{1/}

Year	Whitehorse District		Watson Lake District		Mayo District		Dawson District		Total
	Quartz	Placer	Quartz	Placer	Quartz	Placer	Quartz	Placer	
(number)									
1960	902	17	-	-	71	11	43	33	1,077
1961	1,645	8	-	-	564	28	116	51	2,412
1962	772	1	742 ^{2/}	-	856	5	104	9	2,489
1963	1,052	27	1,046	3	317	12	251	35	2,743
1964	1,819	34	349	-	607	46	48	92	2,995
1965	5,073	14	507	-	894	8	441	138	7,075
1966	11,666	19	4,181	-	718	37	728	89	17,438
1967	4,295	25	2,208	-	680	5	235	59	7,507

^{1/} Data supplied by the Supervising Mining Recorder, Whitehorse.

^{2/} June to December only. Watson Lake District opened June, 1962.

TABLE 27

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED, CITY OF WHITEHORSE AND
PORTER CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY, 1962-67^{1/}

Year	Residential	Commercial	Total Value
	(number)		(thousand dollars)
1962	106	47	2,374.1
1963	120	39	917.9
1964	51	32	650.1
1965	44	25	1,299.5
1966	76	45	2,281.0
1967	116	45	2,987.9

^{1/} Data supplied by the Department of Engineering and Municipal Affairs, Whitehorse.

TABLE 28

ESTIMATED RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

YUKON TERRITORY, 1961-67^{1/}

Year	Increase in Assessed Values of Improvements ^{2/}	Increase in Real Value of Improvements ^{3/}	Whitehorse ^{4/}	Total Construction
(thousand dollars)				
1961	346.9	530.8	1,697.2	2,228.0
1962	166.6	254.8	1,635.6	1,890.4
1963	1,565.7	2,395.5	546.0	2,941.6
1964	102.5	156.8	447.8	604.6
1965	328.6	502.7	968.6	1,471.3
1966	361.5	553.1	1,578.9	2,132.0
1967	n.a.	500.0	1,881.7	2,381.7

^{1/} Estimated from assessments and building permits provided by the Department of Engineering and Municipal Affairs, Whitehorse.

^{2/} Total of increases in 15 communities, excluding Dawson and Whitehorse where assessed values included government property. The data represent net increases and are likely to under-estimate new construction.

^{3/} Previous column times 1.53, because assessment is at 65 per cent of value.

^{4/} Estimated at 75 per cent of the value of building permits. Building permits were not available for Dawson, but assessments showed little evidence of new construction.

TABLE 29

ESTIMATED PRIVATE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, YUKON TERRITORY, 1961-68

Year	Mineral Exploration and Development ^{1/}	Mining ^{2/}	Oil and Gas Exploration ^{3/}	Power ^{4/} and Transport ^{5/}	Residential and Commercial ^{6/}	Total
	(million dollars)					
1961	1.0	n.a.	1.6	0.5	2.2	5.3
1962	2.0	n.a.	3.2	1.0	1.9	8.1
1963	3.0	n.a.	8.2	0.6	2.9	14.7
1964	4.0	0.3	8.3	0.2	0.6	13.4
1965	5.0	1.5	5.3	0.7	1.5	14.0
1966	6.0	10.0	1.9	1.8	2.1	21.8
1967	5.0	22.0	n.a.	1.5	2.4	30.9
1968	5.0	52.0	n.a.	1.5	n.a.	58.5

^{1/} Estimated from company reports, mining journals, and records of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa.

^{2/} Estimated from company reports and assessment of work completed.

^{3/} From data compiled by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

^{4/} Estimated from data on new capacity and transmission lines supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Yukon Electric Company, and other reports.

^{5/} From annual reports of the White Pass and Yukon Corporation and estimates for other operators.

^{6/} Estimated from assessment data and building permits as shown in Table 28.

TABLE 30

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION, BY DEPARTMENT

YUKON TERRITORY, 1960-66^{1/}

Year	Type	Federal Department					Total
		Public Works	Agriculture	Indian Affairs and Northern Development ^{2/}	Transport	National Defence	
						Royal Canadian Mounted Police	
(thousand dollars)							
1960	New	3,296	62	4,013	2,555	829	10,755
	Repair	62	1	29	-	2,860	2,952
1961	New	4,134	4	5,242	211	489	10,086
	Repair	49	5	600	-	2,530	3,191
1962	New	2,744	-	4,080	28	7,573	14,425
	Repair	67	10	643	-	877	1,597
1963	New	2,305	4	1,926	533	-	4,768
	Repair	46	6	734	-	-	786
1964	New	1,172	4	1,780	1,111	19	4,087
	Repair	22	-	811	-	13	846
1965	New	5,665	-	3,175	332	35	9,207
	Repair	609	-	952	-	366	1,927
1966	New	2,039	9	4,055	849	-	6,952
	Repair	298	3	-	-	-	301

^{1/}

Compiled by Business Finance Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. The data corresponds fairly closely to those of Tables 20 to 23 except for Department of Public Works and Department of National Defence expenditures. These may be due to a different apportionment of total expenditures on the Alaska Highway.

^{2/}

Formerly Northern Affairs Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources and Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Addendum to Investment Estimates

TABLE 31

COST OF NEW INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY, YUKON TERRITORY, 1962-68^{1/}

Year	Transmission Lines		Power Plants		
	Distance Covered	Cost	Capacity	Cost	Total Cost
	(miles) ^{2/}	(thousand dollars) ^{3/}	(kilowatts) ^{4/}	(thousand dollars) ^{5/}	(thousand dollars)
1962	-	-	250	31.2	31.2
1963	-	-	550	68.7	68.7
1964	-	-	110	13.7	13.7
1965	14	420.0	370	46.2	466.2
1966	45	1,350.0	1,110	138.7	1,488.7
1967	7	210.0	600	750.0	960.0
1968	-	-	4,000	500.0	500.0

- ^{1/} Excluding power installed by mining companies, which is included in mining expenditure.
- ^{2/} From Electric Power in Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.
- ^{3/} Calculated on the basis of \$30,000 per mile, as estimated by Ingledow and Associate Ltd. Hydro-Electric Resources Survey of the Yukon Territory, for easy country adjacent to roads (this is the lowest of their estimates).
- ^{4/} Dominion Bureau of Statistics records, Electric Power in Canada, and brief submitted by Yukon Electric Company.
- ^{5/} Ingledow and Associate estimate \$230 per kilowatt for 2,500 kilowatt unit. Yukon Electric Company show \$108 kilowatt for recent 600 kilowatt installations. We have assumed \$150 per kilowatt.

TABLE 32

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY

YUKON TERRITORY, 1961-67

Year	White Pass and Yukon Corporation Total ^{1/}	Yukon ^{2/}	Other Transport Operators ^{3/}	Total
(thousand dollars)				
1961	544.6	544.6	-	544.6
1962	1,051.2	950.0	-	950.0
1963	794.0	500.0	50.0	550.0
1964	1,572.0	200.0	20.0	220.0
1965	4,395.9	200.0	20.0	220.0
1966	1,000.0	250.0	25.0	275.0
1967	1,326.1	500.0	50.0	550.0

^{1/} Annual reports, White Pass and Yukon Corporation.

^{2/} Estimated from column 1, deleting from total capital expenditure the amounts stated (or estimated where not stated) for expenditures outside the Yukon.

^{3/} Estimated at 10 per cent of column 2.

Industries

TABLE 33

VALUE OF PRODUCERS' SHIPMENTS OF MINERALS

YUKON TERRITORY AND CANADA, 1950-67^{1/}

Year	Yukon		Canada		Yukon Value as per cent of Canada
	Value	Index	Value	Index	
	(thousand dollars)	(1950=100)	(thousand dollars)	(1950=100)	(per cent)
1950	9,036	100	1,045,450	100	.9
1951	9,793	108	1,245,484	119	.8
1952	11,386	126	1,285,342	123	.9
1953	14,739	163	1,336,304	128	1.1
1954	16,589	184	1,488,382	142	1.1
1955	14,725	163	1,795,311	172	.8
1956	15,656	173	2,084,906	199	.8
1957	14,112	156	2,190,322	210	.6
1958	12,311	136	2,100,739	201	.6
1959	12,592	139	2,409,021	230	.5
1960	13,330	148	2,492,510	238	.5
1961	12,750	141	2,582,300	247	.5
1962	13,138	145	2,850,986	273	.5
1963	14,367	159	3,050,429	292	.5
1964	15,204	168	3,390,972	324	.4
1965	13,401	148	3,745,471	358	.3
1966	11,976	133	3,972,481	380	.3
1967 ^{2/}	14,700	163	4,398,579	421	.3

^{1/} General Review of the Mining Industry, Cat. No. 26-201, Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, Cat. No. 26-202, and Preliminary Estimate of the Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1967, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Preliminary data.

TABLE 34

VALUE OF PRODUCERS' SHIPMENTS OF MINERALS, YUKON TERRITORY, 1950-67^{1/}

Year	Asbestos	Cad- mium	Coal	Copper	Gold	Lead	Silver	Zinc	Total ^{2/}	Total as per cent of Canadian Production
(thousand dollars)										
1950	-	131	41	-	3,552	1,862	2,588	862	9,036 ^{3/}	0.9
1951	-	178	61	-	2,856	2,306	3,255	1,130	9,793 ^{3/}	0.8
1952	-	285	139	-	2,691	2,974	3,365	1,933	11,386	0.9
1953	-	477	170	-	2,274	4,083	5,578	2,156	14,739	1.1
1954	-	430	203	-	2,801	4,501	5,822	2,833	16,589	1.1
1955	-	360	82	-	2,492	3,775	5,037	2,979	14,725	0.8
1956	-	416	114	-	2,480	3,971	5,554	3,124	15,656	0.8
1957	-	316	92	-	2,481	3,488	5,665	2,070	14,112	0.6
1958	-	244	56	-	2,302	2,450	5,569	1,689	12,311	0.6
1959	-	181	58	-	2,248	2,291	6,193	1,621	12,592 ^{4/}	0.5
1960	-	207	97	-	2,652	2,167	6,417	1,789	13,330 ^{4/}	0.5
1961	-	228	114	257	2,371	1,712	6,539	1,528	12,750	0.5
1962	-	231	115	132	2,050	1,616	7,552	1,439	13,138 ^{5/}	0.5
1963	-	326	124	-	2,084	1,868	8,451	1,515	14,367	0.5
1964	-	428	98	-	2,184	2,744	7,894	1,856	15,204	0.4
1965	-	386	86	-	1,699	2,767	6,462	2,000	13,401	0.3
1966 ^{6/}	-	306	46	-	1,639	2,387	5,868	1,729	11,976	0.3
1967 ^{6/}	513	150	21	3,496	660	2,092	6,468	1,299	14,700	0.3

^{1/} General Review of the Mining Industry, Cat. No. 26-201, Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, Cat. No. 26-202, and Preliminary Estimate of the Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1967, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Total may differ from sum of parts because of rounding.

^{3/} Includes tungsten production valued at seven thousand dollars.

^{4/} Includes platinum production valued at two thousand dollars.

^{5/} Includes tungsten production valued at two thousand dollars.

^{6/} Preliminary data.

PRODUCERS' SHIPMENTS OF SILVER, YUKON TERRITORY AND CANADA, 1950-67^{1/}

Year	Yukon		Canada		Yukon Value as per cent of Canada	
	Volume	Value	Index			Value
			Volume	Value		
	(troy ounces)	(thousand dollars)	(1950=100)	(thousand dollars)	(per cent)	
1950	3,202,779	2,588	100	18,768	13.8	
1951	3,442,788	3,255	107	21,865	14.9	
1952	4,028,551	3,365	126	21,066	16.0	
1953	6,639,127	5,578	207	23,774	23.5	
1954	6,992,279	5,822	218	25,908	22.5	
1955	5,712,219	5,037	178	24,676	30.4	
1956	6,192,706	5,554	395	25,498	31.8	
1957	6,484,185	5,665	202	25,183	22.5	
1958	6,415,560	5,569	200	27,053	20.6	
1959	7,054,632	6,193	220	28,023	22.1	
1960	7,217,361	6,417	225	30,244	21.2	
1961	6,937,086	6,539	217	29,581	22.1	
1962	6,482,244	7,552	202	35,443	21.3	
1963	6,106,037	8,451	191	42,543	19.9	
1964	5,638,712	7,894	176	41,864	18.9	
1965	4,615,995	6,462	144	46,117	13.6	
1966 ^{2/}	4,194,580	5,868	131	46,752	12.6	
1967 ^{2/}	3,769,533	6,468	118	59,695	10.8	

^{1/} General Review of the Mining Industry, Cat. No. 26-201, Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, Cat. No. 26-202, and Preliminary Estimate of the Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1967, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Preliminary data.

TABLE 36

PRODUCERS' SHIPMENTS OF LEAD, YUKON TERRITORY
AND CANADA, 1950-67^{1/}

Year	Yukon				Canada	Yukon Value as per cent of Canada
	Volume	Value	Index		Value	
			Volume	Value		
	(thousand pounds)	(thousand dollars)	(1950=100)		(thousand dollars)	(per cent)
1950	12,886	1,862	100	100	47,886	3.9
1951	12,534	2,306	97	124	58,229	4.0
1952	18,368	2,974	143	160	54,671	5.4
1953	31,591	4,083	245	219	50,077	8.2
1954	33,765	4,501	262	242	58,251	7.7
1955	26,249	3,775	204	203	58,315	6.5
1956	25,604	3,971	199	213	58,582	6.8
1957	24,986	3,488	194	187	50,670	6.9
1958	21,566	2,450	167	132	42,414	5.8
1959	21,592	2,291	168	123	39,617	5.8
1960	20,287	2,167	157	116	43,927	4.9
1961	16,770	1,712	130	92	47,055	3.6
1962	16,290	1,616	126	87	42,721	3.8
1963	16,979	1,868	132	100	44,256	4.2
1964	20,418	2,744	154	147	54,759	5.0
1965	17,851	2,767	139	149	90,460	3.1
1966	15,975	2,387	124	128	89,527	2.7
1967 ^{2/}	14,801	2,092	115	112	89,058	2.3

^{1/} General Review of the Mining Industry, Cat. No. 26-201, Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, Cat. No. 26-202, and Preliminary Estimate of the Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1967, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Preliminary data.

TABLE 37

PRODUCERS' SHIPMENTS OF ZINC, YUKON TERRITORY
AND CANADA, 1950-67^{1/}

Year	<u>Yukon</u>		<u>Index</u>		<u>Canada</u>	Yukon Value as per cent of Canada
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	
	(thousand pounds)	(thousand dollars)	(1950=100)		(thousand dollars)	(per cent)
1950	5,507	862	100	100	98,040	.9
1951	5,678	1,130	103	131	135,763	.8
1952	11,070	1,933	201	224	129,833	1.5
1953	18,027	2,156	327	250	96,101	2.2
1954	23,646	2,833	429	329	90,207	3.1
1955	21,823	2,979	396	346	118,306	2.5
1956	21,052	3,124	382	362	125,437	2.5
1957	17,119	2,070	311	240	100,043	2.1
1958	15,522	1,689	282	196	92,501	1.8
1959	13,247	1,621	241	188	96,943	1.7
1960	13,403	1,789	243	208	108,635	1.6
1961	12,137	1,528	220	177	104,750	1.5
1962	11,889	1,439	216	167	112,081	1.3
1963	11,851	1,515	215	176	121,083	1.3
1964	13,095	1,856	238	215	193,991	1.0
1965	13,248	2,000	254	232	248,255	.8
1966	11,450	1,729	208	201	291,160	.6
1967 ^{2/}	8,825	1,299	160	151	314,304	.4

^{1/} General Review of the Mining Industry, Cat. No. 26-201, Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, Cat. No. 26-202, and Preliminary Estimate of the Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1967, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Preliminary data.

TABLE 38

PRODUCERS' SHIPMENTS OF GOLD, YUKON TERRITORY
AND CANADA, 1950-67^{1/}

Year	Yukon				Canada	
	Volume	Value	Index		Value	Yukon Value as per cent of Canada
			Volume	Value		
	(troy ounces)	(thousand dollars)	(1950=100)		(thousand dollars)	(per cent)
1950	93,339	3,552	100	100	168,989	2.1
1951	77,504	2,856	84	80	161,873	1.8
1952	78,519	2,691	85	76	153,246	1.8
1953	66,080	2,274	71	64	139,598	1.6
1954	82,208	2,801	88	79	148,765	1.9
1955	72,201	2,492	77	70	156,789	1.6
1956	72,001	2,480	77	70	151,024	1.6
1957	73,962	2,481	80	70	148,757	1.7
1958	67,745	2,302	73	65	155,334	1.5
1959	66,960	2,248	72	63	150,508	1.5
1960	78,115	2,652	84	75	157,152	1.7
1961	66,878	2,371	72	67	158,637	1.5
1962	54,805	2,050	59	58	156,314	1.3
1963	55,211	2,084	57	59	150,176	1.4
1964	57,844	2,184	62	61	144,788	1.5
1965	45,031	1,699	48	48	136,143	1.2
1966	43,466	1,639	46	46	125,177	1.3
1967 ^{2/}	17,474	660	18	19	111,483	.6

^{1/} General Review of the Mining Industry, Cat. No. 26-201, Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, Cat. No. 26-202, and Preliminary Estimate of the Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1967, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Preliminary data.

TABLE 39

PRODUCERS' SHIPMENTS OF CADMIUM, YUKON TERRITORY
AND CANADA, 1950-67^{1/}

Year	<u>Yukon</u>				<u>Canada</u>	
	Volume	Value	<u>Index</u>		Value	Yukon Value as per cent of Canada
			Volume	Value		
	(pounds)	(thousand dollars)	(1950=100)		(thousand dollars)	(per cent)
1950	56,410	131	100	100	1,968	6.6
1951	66,452	178	118	136	3,556	5.1
1952	129,490	285	230	218	2,087	13.7
1953	238,426	477	423	364	2,237	21.3
1954	252,853	430	448	329	1,848	23.3
1955	211,808	360	375	275	3,262	11.0
1956	244,628	416	434	318	3,977	10.5
1957	185,754	316	329	241	4,026	7.8
1958	160,739	244	285	187	2,669	9.2
1959	141,750	181	251	139	2,765	6.6
1960	145,496	207	258	158	3,348	6.2
1961	142,685	228	253	174	2,173	10.5
1962	134,493	231	238	177	4,731	4.9
1963	135,885	326	241	249	5,941	5.5
1964	132,222	428	234	327	8,984	4.8
1965	138,918	386	246	295	4,881	5.1
1966	118,735	306	210	234	8,351	3.7
1967 ^{2/}	53,673	150	95	115	13,385	1.1

^{1/} General Review of the Mining Industry, Cat. No. 26-201, Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, Cat. No. 26-202, and Preliminary Estimate of the Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1967, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Preliminary data.

TABLE 40

PRODUCERS' SHIPMENTS OF COAL, YUKON TERRITORY
AND CANADA, 1950-67^{1/}

Year	Yukon		Canada		Yukon Value as per cent of Canada	
	Volume	Value	Index		Value	(per cent)
			Volume	Value		
	(tons)	(thousand dollars)	(1950=100)		(thousand dollars)	
1950	3,703	41	100	100	110,140	.04
1951	3,696	61	100	149	109,039	.06
1952	8,442	139	228	339	111,026	.13
1953	10,611	170	287	415	102,722	.17
1954	14,113	203	381	495	96,600	.21
1955	7,040	82	190	200	93,579	.09
1956	9,623	114	260	278	95,350	.12
1957	7,731	92	209	224	90,221	.10
1958	4,344	56	117	137	79,963	.07
1959	3,879	58	105	141	73,876	.08
1960	6,470	97	175	237	74,676	.13
1961	7,703	114	208	278	70,053	.16
1962	7,649	115	207	280	69,160	.17
1963	8,231	124	222	302	71,617	.17
1964	7,229	98	195	239	72,735	.13
1965	8,801	86	238	210	75,901	.11
1966	5,670	46	153	112	81,560	.06
1967 ^{2/}	3,000	21	81	51	83,621	.03

^{1/} General Review of the Mining Industry, Cat. No. 26-201, Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, Cat. No. 26-202, and Preliminary Estimate of the Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1967, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Preliminary data.

TABLE 41

PRODUCERS' SHIPMENTS OF OTHER MINERALS
YUKON TERRITORY AND CANADA, SELECTED YEARS^{1/}

Mineral and Year	<u>Yukon</u>		<u>Canada</u>	Yukon Value as per cent of Canada
	Volume	Value	Value	
	(pounds)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(per cent)
<u>Copper</u>				
1961	880,773	257,098	225,157,626	.11
1962	429,000	132,990	282,732,696	.05
1967 ^{2/}	7,350,000	3,496,395	563,513,408	.62
<u>Tungsten</u>				
1951	2,833	7,098	7,098	100.00
1962	3,580	1,611	1,611	100.00
<u>Platinum</u>	(troy ounces)			
1960	19	1,553	28,873,508	.01
<u>Asbestos</u>	(tons)			
1967 ^{2/}	3,000	513,000	163,011,249	.31

^{1/} General Review of the Mining Industry, Cat. No. 26-201, Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, Cat. No. 26-202, and Preliminary Estimate of the Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1967, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Years of production of particular metal only.

^{2/} Preliminary data.

TABLE 42

MINERAL INDUSTRY STATISTICS, YUKON TERRITORY, 1946-64^{1/}

Year	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Value of Production	Net Value added by Processing
	(number)		(thousand dollars)	
1946	246	907	1,474	1,368
1947	548	2,085	2,084	1,575
1948	593	2,026	4,255	3,207
1949	502	2,061	4,853	3,573
1950	604	2,586	9,384	7,597
1951	695	3,220	9,037	7,064
1952	840	4,425	11,353	8,316
1953	843	4,389	12,334	8,280
1954	957	5,004	14,287	7,950
1955	822	4,316	12,908	9,155
1956	781	4,601	13,281	8,298
1957	795	4,420	11,989	6,702
1958	723	4,097	11,065	6,673
1959	764	3,635	11,169	7,486
1960	743	4,369	11,464	6,679
1960	736	4,326	11,264	6,864
1961	719	4,257	11,626	9,126
1962	813	4,930	12,003	8,593
1963	906	5,530	13,478	10,475
1961 ^{2/}	736	4,324	10,602	7,566
1962 ^{2/}	782	4,706	11,263	7,909
1963 ^{2/}	865	5,108	12,781	8,383
1964 ^{2/}	855	5,090	13,086	9,248

^{1/} General Review of the Mining Industry, Cat. No. 26-201, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Unpublished data for 1961 to 1964 provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. In each of the three series, 1946 to 1960, 1960 to 1963 and 1961 to 1964, a different Standard Industrial Classification and establishment concept has been used. In the third series some changes have also been made in the expenditures included in determining net value added. The series are therefore not comparable but overlapping years are used to show the effect of the conceptual changes.

^{2/} Preliminary data.

TABLE 43

PRIMARY FOREST PRODUCTION, YUKON TERRITORY, 1951-52 TO 1966-67^{1/}

Year	Lumber		Cordwood		Round Timber		Total
	(thousand board feet)	(thousand cubic feet)	(cords)	(thousand cubic feet)	(thousand linear feet)	(thousand cubic feet)	(thousand cubic feet)
1951-52	6,183	1,124	12,629	1,074	1,075	215	2,413
1952-53	4,978	905	13,135	1,118	2,027	406	2,429
1953-54	4,117	748	8,400	714	2,392	478	1,940
1954-55	4,526	823	7,054	599	1,834	367	1,789
1955-56	2,804	509	6,171	525	949	190	1,224
1956-57	4,893	890	7,748	659	2,160	432	1,981
1957-58	3,174	577	5,544	471	1,414	283	1,331
1958-59	2,678	487	5,527	470	1,175	235	1,192
1959-60	4,805	873	5,418	461	1,167	233	1,567
1960-61	4,038	727	6,249	531	919	184	1,442
1961-62	3,822	695	4,935	419	197	39	1,153
1962-63	8,096	1,473	6,907	587	2,103 ^{2/}	421	2,481
1963-64	8,999	1,637	5,902	502	2,723	545	2,684
1964-65	6,558	1,193	8,677	738	2,309	462	2,393
1965-66	2,654	482	6,798	578	1,198	240	1,300
1966-67	5,214	948	8,411	715	1,626	325	1,988

^{1/} Based on data supplied by the Yukon Forest Service with conversion to cubic feet as follows: Lumber - one thousand board feet = 180 cubic feet, Cordwood - one cord = 85 cubic feet, Round timber - one thousand linear feet = 200 cubic feet. The rates of conversion to cubic feet differ slightly from those used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the publication Logging, but are believed to reflect more accurately the character of Yukon softwood production. A constant conversion rate is used in the absence of any reliable annual measures of size.

^{2/} Includes 20,000 linear feet of building logs.

TABLE 44

VALUE OF PRIMARY FOREST PRODUCTION
YUKON TERRITORY, 1960-61 TO 1966-67^{1/}

Year	Lumber ^{2/}	Cordwood ^{3/}	Round Timber ^{4/}	Other ^{5/}	Total
(dollars)					
1960-61	222,065	49,992	91,899	850	364,806
1961-62	210,183	39,480	19,672	250	269,585
1962-63	445,295	55,136	210,337	550	711,318
1963-64	539,942	70,824	272,346	450	883,562
1964-65	393,462	104,124	230,875	450	728,911
1965-66	185,783	108,768	119,773	450	414,774
1966-67	364,972	134,576	162,630	-	662,178

^{1/} Based on quantity data of preceding table and values described below.

^{2/} Estimated at the following values per thousand board feet: 55 dollars to 1962-63, 60 dollars in 1963-64 and 1964-65 and 70 dollars in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

^{3/} Estimated at the following prices per cord: 8 dollars to 1962-63, 12 dollars in 1963-64 and 1964-65 and 16 dollars in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

^{4/} Estimated at 10 cents per linear foot.

^{5/} Christmas trees and, in 1960-61 only, hewn ties.

TABLE 45

FOREST FIRE LOSSES, YUKON TERRITORY, 1952-66^{1/}

Year	Fires	Area Burned	Fire Fighting Cost and Damage
	(number)	(acres)	(dollars)
1952	23	31,631	28,201
1953	44	77,557	97,103
1954	55	7,109	27,627
1955	75	41,329	30,996
1956	55	2,700	29,000
1957	88	116,200	71,000
1958	96	1,554,402	1,692,355
1959	60	42,196	42,240
1960	61	235,766	286,321
1961	50	95,276	753,428
1962	46	19,855	29,619
1963	44	11,679	55,615
1964	25	480	4,019
1965	75	18,674	142,000
1966	103	393,000	877,000
Average 1952-66	60	176,523	277,768

^{1/} Canada Year Book, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa,
and Annual Reports of the Commissioner of the Yukon
Territory.

TABLE 46

PELTS OF FUR BEARING ANIMALS SOLD
YUKON TERRITORY AND CANADA, 1946-66^{1/}

Year ending June 30th.	Yukon		Canada	Yukon as percentage of Canada
	Pelts	Value	Value	
	(number)	(thousand dollars)	(thousand dollars)	(per cent)
1946	107,252	677.5	43,870.5	1.5
1947	58,777	373.2	26,350.0	1.4
1948	131,227	230.1	32,233.0	0.7
1949	151,969	143.8	22,899.9	0.6
1950	153,574	199.1	23,184.0	0.9
1951	228,616	362.0	31,134.4	1.2
1952	171,274	173.3	24,215.1	0.7
1953	246,379	247.0	23,349.7	1.1
1954	176,338	182.2	19,287.5	0.9
1955	213,515	243.0	30,509.5	0.8
1956	109,576	155.8	28,051.7	0.6
1957	108,102	108.9	25,592.1	0.4
1958	110,512	118.6	26,335.1	0.5
1959	104,604	67.6	25,800.6	0.3
1960	182,982	158.2	31,186.1	0.5
1961	116,787	105.0	28,737.1	0.4
1962	98,902	125.3	28,971.1	0.4
1963	45,131	87.6	31,943.4	0.3
1964	86,394	171.2	39,493.2	0.4
1965 ^{3/}	70,995	172.9	36,534.6	0.5
1966 ^{3/}	22,308	64.9	45,574.5	0.1

^{1/} Fur Production, Cat. No. 23-207, and Canada Year Book, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Includes sales by fur farms which accounted for 50-60 per cent of the value of pelts from 1956. Data prior to 1952 do not include Newfoundland.

^{3/} Preliminary data.

TABLE 47

CANADIAN AVERAGE VALUES OF PRINCIPAL FURS AVAILABLE
FROM THE YUKON TERRITORY, 1945-46 TO 1965-66^{1/}

Season	Beaver	Ermine	Lynx	Marten	Mink ^{2/}	Muskrat	Squirrel
(dollars)							
1945-46	50.80	2.97	37.20	56.17	-	3.26	0.79
1949-50	20.99	1.49	10.18	18.81	-	1.70	0.35
1950-51	23.58	2.14	11.27	25.54	-	2.25	0.66
1951-52	14.91	1.53	5.23	16.30	-	1.42	0.43
1952-53	13.90	1.32	5.55	11.66	-	1.26	0.45
1953-54	10.57	0.95	3.62	7.25	-	0.94	0.55
1954-55	14.88	1.57	6.15	9.51	18.23	1.16	0.55
1955-56	12.10	1.35	5.26	7.87	19.19	0.95	0.46
1956-57	11.64	1.17	8.60	6.05	12.98	0.89	0.45
1957-58	10.45	1.09	8.99	6.29	-	0.71	0.41
1958-59	10.31	0.97	14.00	6.08	-	0.85	0.40
1959-60	13.73	0.97	17.44	6.65	-	0.83	0.46
1960-61	11.83	0.89	10.71	5.27	-	0.68	0.40
1961-62	10.99	0.91	9.41	5.59	16.00	0.88	0.36
1962-63	12.48	0.81	13.32	8.28	15.80	1.33	0.49
1963-64	13.33	0.80	14.63	8.84	16.23	1.37	0.58
1964-65	11.81	1.24	16.65	9.02	14.32	1.32	0.59
1965-66	15.40	1.35	37.35	11.47	14.33	1.75	0.63

^{1/} Fur Production, Cat. No. 23-207, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Wild mink prices were not available for all years.

TABLE 48

HUNTING LICENCES ISSUED BY TYPE, YUKON TERRITORY, 1959-60 TO 1967-68^{1/}

Year	Non-Resident					Resident		
	Alien Big Game	Canadian or British Big Game	Alien Spring Bear	Game Bird	Total Non- Resident	Resident Hunting	General Hunting	Total Resident
1959-60	107	7	7	27	148	1,988	87	2,075
1960-61	123	3	7	39	172	2,092	84	2,176
1961-62	192	13	4	21	230	2,295	76	2,371
1962-63	146	14	4	31	195	2,653	85	2,738
1963-64	159	16	3	8	186	2,354	140	2,494
1964-65	199	11	-	17	227	2,258	104	2,362
1965-66	230	26	4	10	270	2,087	97	2,184
1966-67	244	18	2	21	285	2,126	106	2,232
1967-68	238	37	3	25	303	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(number)

1
99
1^{1/} Based on data supplied by the Territorial Game Branch, Whitehorse.

TABLE 49

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FISH LANDED AND EMPLOYMENT

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES, YUKON TERRITORY, 1962-66^{1/}

Year	Quantity Landed	Landed Value	Marketed Value	Employment ^{2/}
	(hundred- weight)	(thousand dollars)		(number)
1962	1,122	n.a.	n.a.	50
1963	1,100	n.a.	n.a.	38
1964	930	25	35	33
1965	676	17	26	33
1966	847	26	34	45

^{1/} Fishery Statistics - British Columbia and Yukon Territory, 1964 and 1965, Cat. No. 24-208, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Department of Fisheries, Whitehorse records, 1962 and 1963 quoted in Tanner, Adrian: Trappers, Hunters and Fishermen, Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre, Ottawa. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, records 1966. The data are based on returns from individual fishermen and may not always be complete. The data for 1964-66 are for salmon, lake trout and whitefish and may exclude small quantities of other species.

^{2/} Commercial licences issued.

TABLE 50

QUANTITY OF FISH LANDED, BY TYPE, COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

YUKON TERRITORY, 1962-67^{1/}

Year	Whitefish	Lake Trout	Spring Salmon	Chum Salmon	Total
(pounds)					
1962	18,800	17,400	69,400 ^{2/}	^{2/}	112,200
1963	19,000	21,500	47,400 ^{2/}	^{2/}	110,000
1964	21,000	19,000	38,500	14,500	93,000
1965	15,200	10,700	27,200	14,500	67,600
1966	17,800	21,700	21,100	22,100	84,700
1967	n.a.	n.a.	24,200	24,300	n.a.

^{1/} Data supplied by Department of Fisheries, Ottawa.

^{2/} Chum Salmon included with Spring Salmon in 1962 and 1963.

TABLE 51

FISHING LICENCES ISSUED, YUKON TERRITORY

1960-61 TO 1967-68^{1/}

Year	<u>Angling</u>		<u>Commercial Fishing</u>	
	Resident	Non-Resident	Gillnet	Fishwheel
	(number)			
1960-61	2,612	3,721	16	6
1961-62	2,600	3,960	24	7
1962-63	2,672	3,687	43	7
1963-64	2,851	4,229	33 ^{2/}	5
1964-65	2,505	4,185	33	4
1965-66	2,543	5,104	28	6
1966-67	2,760	5,916	39	7
1967-68	2,679	6,969	47	7

^{1/} Data supplied by the District Protection Officer,
Government of the Yukon Territory.

^{2/} Estimate.

TABLE 52

NUMBER, AREA AND USE OF FARM LAND, YUKON TERRITORY, SELECTED YEARS^{1/}

Item	Unit	1931	1941	1956	1961	1966
Number of farms	Number	41	26	16	15	9
Number of commercial farms ^{2/}	"	n.a.	n.a.	4	2	2
Total area of farms	Acres	5,197	2,781	3,997	8,072	3,680
Improved land	"	778	511	634	954	463
Unimproved land	"	4,419	2,270	3,363	7,118	3,217
Crops - Wheat	"	8	-	23	42	-
- Oats	"	63	27	52	77	20
- Barley	"	n.a.	n.a.	15 ^{3/}	4	-
- Hay	"	558	392	88 ^{3/}	104	108
- Potatoes	"	69	47	17	12	4
- Vegetables	"	5	1	9	5	2
Livestock - Horses	Number	62	90	172	230	17
- Cattle	"	72	52	104	206	98
- Milk cows	"	n.a.	n.a.	7	16	9
- Hens & chickens	"	224	138	296	358	635

^{1/} Based on unpublished data from the Census of Agriculture provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. No data were available from the 1951 Census.

^{2/} Commercial farms include all farms reporting \$1,200 or more (\$2,500 or more in 1966) sales of agricultural products.

^{3/} Includes other fodder crops (7 acres).

TABLE 53

VALUE OF FARM CAPITAL AND SALES OF FARM PRODUCTS
YUKON TERRITORY, 1961 AND 1966^{1/}

	1961	1966
	(dollars)	
Land and buildings	198,600	47,300
Machinery	113,900	56,100
Livestock and poultry	59,900	17,900
Total capital	372,400	121,300
Total sales of farm products	15,610	22,480

^{1/} Based on unpublished data from The Census of Agriculture, provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

TABLE 54

ELECTRIC POWER STATISTICS, YUKON TERRITORY, 1959-66^{1/}

Year	Installed Generating Capacity ^{2/} (kilowatts)	Electricity Generated (thousand kilowatt hours)	Electricity Sold to Ultimate Customers	Value of Sales to Ultimate Customers	Employees	Wages and Salaries
				(dollars)	(number)	(dollars)
1959	29,537	83,581	49,506	1,289,253	43	228,361
1960	31,880	90,552	55,769	1,526,230	60	301,706
1961	32,150	101,356	66,778	1,790,525	65	369,422
1962	30,720	104,554	69,697	1,900,978	67	350,593
1963	31,290	103,182	73,238	1,909,202	71	389,541
1964	31,550	111,004	76,885	2,104,452	79	436,516
1965	31,880	107,874	80,053	2,209,865	78	450,647
1966	31,830	110,100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

^{1/} Dominion Bureau of Statistics records.^{2/} Covering hydro-electric and thermal capacity. Hydro capacity is 28,190 kilowatts in each year.

TABLE 55

ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

YUKON TERRITORY, 1962-67

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
(million dollars)						
Buildings						
Government ^{1/}	3.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.0	n.a.
Residential & Commercial ^{2/}	1.9	2.9	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.9
Roads and bridges						
Construction ^{3/}	4.8	2.5	2.5	3.8	4.0	6.0
Repair ^{4/}	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	n.a.
Airfields ^{5/}	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.9	n.a.
Tourist areas ^{1/}	0.2	-	-	-	-	n.a.
Municipal development ^{1/}	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	n.a.
Electric Power ^{6/}	-	-	-	0.4	1.4	0.2
Mining construction ^{7/}	-	-	0.3	1.0	7.0	11.0
Total	11.3	9.1	8.4	10.9	19.2	n.a.

^{1/} From Table 21.

^{2/} From Table 28.

^{3/} From Table 20.

^{4/} Repair expenditure estimated at one-third of repair and maintenance expenditure shown in Table 23.

^{5/} From Table 22.

^{6/} Estimated expenditure on transmission lines. Expenditure for power (diesel) was assumed to be for equipment only.

^{7/} Estimated equipment expenditure excluded from total shown in Table 28.

TABLE 56

COMMODITY TRAFFIC ENTERING AND LEAVING THE YUKON

BY TYPE OF TRANSPORT, 1964^{1/}

Type of Transport	General Freight and Household Effects	Petroleum	House Trailers	Air Mail	Total	Percentage of Total Commodity Movements
<u>ENTERING</u>						(per cent)
Truck, via Alaska Highway	14,130	11,720	104	-	25,954	38.3
Air	216	-	-	34	250	0.4
White Pass	25,000	16,547	-	-	41,547	61.3
Total	39,346	28,267	104	34	67,751	100.0
<u>LEAVING</u>						(per cent)
Truck, via Alaska Highway	2,730	10,248	-	-	12,978	12.6
Air	53	-	-	31	84	0.1
White Pass	2,000	56,000	31,700	-	89,700	87.3
Total	4,783	66,248	31,700	31	102,762	100.0

^{1/} Adapted from A Report on the Transportation Services of the Yukon Territory, by J. I. Guest and T. D. Heaver.

TABLE 57

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS MOVEMENTS IN AND OUT OF THE
YUKON TERRITORY, 1967^{1/}

Type of Transport	Total Freight	Northbound	Southbound
		(tons)	
White Pass & Yukon Railway	118,000 ^{2/}	66,000	122,000
Loiselle Transport	16,200	6,700	9,500
Canadian Freightways	9,500	7,500	2,000
Canadian Pacific Airlines	398 ^{3/}	327	71
Total	214,098	80,527	133,571

^{1/} Adapted from A Report on the Transportation Services of the Yukon Territory, by J. I. Guest and T. D. Heaver.

^{2/} Does not include 60,000 tons of diesel fuel which is pipelined to Whitehorse from Skagway.

^{3/} Includes mail.

RAIL FREIGHT, WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY, 1957-67^{1/}

Commodity Class	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^{2/}
(tons)											
Inbound Freight:											
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,639	1,319	1,449	1,134	n.a.
Animal ^{3/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	305	247	287	328	n.a.
Mines	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	18	12	-	n.a.
Forests	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,561	1,380	2,312	2,623	n.a.
Manufactures:											
Gasoline	19,735	14,763	16,741	16,998	19,539	18,422	22,124	16,659	20,723	22,647	23,358
Other	27,479	27,306	30,390	27,845	28,120	30,413	18,907	19,652	18,990	32,464	n.a.
Other Freight ^{4/}	2,858	2,625	2,708	3,405	2,757	2,378	2,278	2,008	1,872	2,207	n.a.
TOTAL	50,072	44,694	49,839	48,248	50,416	51,213	46,859	41,283	45,645	61,403	n.a.
Outbound Freight:											
Mines:											
Ores and											
Concentrates	42,119	33,676	35,804	30,806	29,204	26,966	28,171	31,711	29,447	23,945	37,000
Asbestos	30,877	29,656	33,657	41,346	44,683	49,096	54,554	56,033	56,400	80,010	85,249
Manufactures	200	100	482	482	188	307	606	1,687	526	531	n.a.
Other Freight ^{4/}	450	353	371	366	298	470	357	340	350	719	n.a.
TOTAL	73,646	63,785	70,314	73,000	74,373	76,839	83,688	89,771	86,723	105,205	n.a.
TOTAL FREIGHT	123,718	108,479	120,153	121,248	124,789	128,052	130,547	131,054	132,368	166,608	187,207 ^{5/}
NET OUTBOUND	23,574	19,091	20,475	24,752	23,957	25,626	36,829	48,488	41,078	43,802	n.a.

^{1/}

Railway Transport, Part V, Cat. No. 52-211, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/}

Rail Traffic Statements, Whitepass and Yukon Corporation.

^{3/}

Inbound mining products comprised of small quantities of asphalt, anthracite coal and others unspecified.

^{4/}

Less than carload shipment.

^{5/}

Includes 41,600 of inbound and outbound general merchandise.

TABLE 59

SUMMARY OF PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT CARRIED, WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY, 1961-67^{1/}

Year	Passenger Traffic		Revenue Freight		Revenue and Non-Revenue Freight	
	Passengers Carried	Total Passenger Miles	Volume Carried	Total Ton-Miles Carried	Volume Carried	Total Ton-Miles Carried
	(number)	(miles)	(tons)	(ton-miles)	(tons)	(ton-miles)
1961	22,241	2,220,000	124,789	12,473,000	127,989	12,793,000
1962	24,662	2,214,000	128,052	11,523,000	131,825	11,864,000
1963	29,112	2,805,353	130,547	11,749,000	134,830	12,135,000
1964	28,758	2,722,647	130,054	11,705,000	135,579	12,202,000
1965	19,578	1,462,700	132,268	11,904,120	136,115	12,250,350
1966	27,185	2,301,909	166,608	14,944,720	169,100	15,219,000
1967 ^{2/}	26,908	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

^{1/} Railway Transport: Part IV, Cat. No. 52-210, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.^{2/} Rail Traffic Statements, Whitepass and Yukon Corporation.

TABLE 60

ORIGIN OF AIR FREIGHT INTO THE YUKON, 1963-66^{1/}

Origin	1963	1964	1965	1966
(thousand pounds)				
Alberta (Edmonton)	126.9	108.6	131.0	149.2
Vancouver	303.1	304.8	312.5	383.2
Rest of British Columbia	14.4	17.2	15.3	17.6
Total	444.4	430.6	458.8	550.0

^{1/} Canadian Pacific Airlines only. Adapted from A Report on the Transportation Services of the Yukon Territory, by J. I. Guest and T. D. Heaver.

TABLE 61

DIVISION BETWEEN EXPRESS AND FREIGHT CARGO FROM EDMONTON
AND VANCOUVER TO THE YUKON, 1963-66^{1/}

Year	<u>Edmonton</u>		<u>Vancouver</u>	
	Express	Freight	Express	Freight
(per cent)				
1963	27	73	19	81
1964	36	64	22	78
1965	36	64	25	74
1966	31	69	32	68

^{1/} Canadian Pacific Airlines only. Adapted from A Report on the Transportation Services of the Yukon Territory, by J. I. Guest and T. D. Heaver.

TABLE 62

MONTHLY CARGO ON BOARD CPA PLANE, FLIGHT 21, VANCOUVER-WHITEHORSE, 1966^{1/}

Month	Flights per Month	Baggage	Mail	Express	Freight	Company Material	Total
	(number)	(thousands of pounds)					
January	25	54.4	7.1	14.5	33.1	2.2	111.3
February	24	42.6	6.2	12.9	33.9	3.2	98.8
March	27	45.6	7.4	13.2	38.5	2.0	106.7
April	26	50.7	12.6	19.9	38.5	3.5	125.2
May	29	58.8	29.5	13.7	46.6	2.0	150.6
June	27	57.4	28.7	13.8	39.1	2.2	141.2
July	26	50.0	20.1	13.9	33.7	0.8	118.5
August	27	60.2	20.7	14.0	37.3	2.8	135.0
September	28	55.5	22.0	12.9	46.3	2.9	139.6
October	28	50.0	32.3	15.7	47.6	2.6	148.2
November	30	42.7	26.0	15.3	50.5	3.1	137.6
December	30	39.3	35.4	15.4	59.8	2.8	152.7
Total	297	607.2	248.0	175.2	504.9	30.1	1,565.4

^{1/} Adapted from A Report on the Transportation Services of the Yukon Territory, by J. I. Guest and T. D. Heaver. Data include considerable cargo destined for Prince George, Fort St. John or Dawson Creek. Compare Table 57 for air freight destined for the Yukon.

TABLE 63

NUMBER OF STORES, EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND SALES
OF RETAIL TRADE, WHITEHORSE AND TERRITORIES
1951 AND 1961^{1/}

Year	<u>Employment</u>			Annual Payroll	Annual Value of Sales
	Stores	Working Proprietors	Employees		
		(number)		(thousand dollars)	
<u>Whitehorse</u>					
1951	31	n.a.	129-182	322.7	4,294.9
1961	58	34	379	1,418.8	14,054.9
<u>Yukon Territory</u>					
1961	102	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,233.0
<u>Yukon and North- west Territories</u>					
1951	139	n.a.	n.a.	841.2	11,238.1
1961	212	112	733	2,518.6	29,043.8

^{1/}

1961 Census of Canada: Merchandising, Cat. No. 97-502,
 Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Totals for the
 Yukon are unpublished tabulations from the census.

TABLE 64

VALUE OF SALES OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

YUKON TERRITORY, 1952-67^{1/}

Year	Spirits	Wines	Beer	Total
(thousand dollars)				
1952	918	36	687	1,641
1953	1,020	41	746	1,807
1954	1,017	41	802	1,860
1955	1,110	59	883	2,052
1956	1,060	72	858	1,990
1957	1,019	70	906	1,995
1958	998	73	973	2,044
1959	955	81	990	2,026
1960	968	96	1,109	2,173
1961	985	111	1,241	2,337
1962	1,020	123	1,146	2,289
1963	1,099	131	1,208	2,438
1964	1,032	169	1,189	2,390
1965	1,040	168	1,146	2,354
1966	1,173	197	1,171	2,541
1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,882

^{1/} The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada,
Cat. No. 63-202, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

TABLE 65

INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND SALARIES IN RETAIL TRADE

YUKON TERRITORY, 1961-66^{1/}

Year	Employment	Wages and Salaries
	(Index 1961=100)	
1961	100	100
1962	122	110
1963	119	111
1964	124	117
1965	142	128
1966	138	150

^{1/}

Based on reports of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

TABLE 66

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS, EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND RECEIPTS
OF SERVICE TRADES, WHITEHORSE AND TERRITORIES
1951 AND 1961^{1/}

Year	Locations	<u>Employment</u>		Annual Payroll	Annual Receipts
		Working Proprietors	Employees		
		(number)		(thousand dollars)	
<u>Whitehorse</u>					
1951	24	n.a.	n.a.	243.4	1,136.3
1961	47	39	183	522.2	2,351.3
<u>Yukon and North-west Territories</u>					
1951	80	n.a.	n.a.	462.2	2,686.3
1961	156	141	534	1,585.2	8,163.7

^{1/} 1961 Census of Canada: Service Trades, Cat. No. 97-518, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

TABLE 67

TOURIST ENQUIRIES, NUMBER OF VISITORS AND ESTIMATED VALUE
OF TOURISM, YUKON TERRITORY, 1962-63 TO 1967-68^{1/}

Fiscal Year	Number of Enquiries Processed	Number of Visitors	Value of Tourism
	(number)		(thousand dollars)
1962-63	11,976	40,016 ^{2/}	2,046 ^{2/}
1963-64	18,562	51,657 ^{2/}	2,642 ^{2/}
1964-65	31,165	49,299 ^{2/}	2,521 ^{2/}
1965-66	33,056	62,281 ^{2/}	3,337 ^{3/}
1966-67	31,099	108,400 ^{3/}	7,048 ^{3/}
1967-68	31,099	97,872 ^{3/}	6,696 ^{3/}

^{1/} Yukon Territorial Council, 2nd Session 1967 Sessional Papers, Sessional Paper No. 13, 1967 (2nd); Sessional Paper No. 28, 1967 (2nd).

^{2/} June, July, August.

^{3/} May to September inclusive.

TABLE 68

CHARACTERISTICS OF TOURISTS IN THE YUKON

1962 AND 1966^{1/}

	1962 Survey	1966 Survey
Number in Party	3.07 persons	3.1 persons
Number of days spent in Yukon	4.7 days	7.2 days
Accommodation - Camping	63.4 per cent	75.4 per cent
- Hotels & Motels	34.6 per cent	33 per cent
Average daily expenditures per party		
- Transportation	\$10.95	\$14.00
- Accommodation	14.27	4.00
- Food	6.15	7.00
- Miscellaneous	1.26	3.00
Total	\$32.63	\$28.00

^{1/} A survey of the tourist industry of the Yukon Territory, 1962 and 1966. Prepared by the Department of Travel and Publicity, Whitehorse.

TABLE 69

YUKON INDUSTRIES RANKED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE ANNUAL
GROSS OUTPUT OR RECEIPTS, 1961-66^{1/}

Rank	Industry	Estimated Average Gross Output or Receipts
<hr/>		
		(million dollars)
<u>Goods Producing Industries</u>		
1	Construction	11.8
2	Mining	11.6
3	Electric Power	2.0
4	Manufacturing	0.6
4	Logging	0.6
6	Trapping	0.1
7	Commercial fishing	-
8	Agriculture	-
<u>Service Producing Industries</u>		
1	Retail Trade	19.3
2	Transportation	16.8
3	Service Trades	5.3

^{1/} Summary of tables included in this section.

Addendum to Industry Estimates

TABLE 70

ESTIMATED RETAIL SALES, YUKON TERRITORY, 1961-66^{1/}

Year	Value of Retail Sales		
	Estimate I ^{2/}	Estimate II ^{3/}	Estimate III ^{4/}
(thousand dollars)			
1961	17,233	17,233	17,233
1962	18,956	18,405	18,353
1963	19,129	18,271	17,991
1964	20,163	18,758	17,716
1965	22,058	20,048	19,129
1966	25,850	23,130	21,696

^{1/} Based on unpublished results of the 1961 Census of Merchandising and estimates for subsequent years using employment, salaries and wages supplied by the Workmen's Compensation Board and values of liquor sales supplied by the Government of the Yukon Territory.

^{2/} Estimate assumes that salaries and wages covered by Workmen's Compensation is the same proportion of sales in 1962-66 as in 1961.

^{3/} Estimate assumes that salaries and wages covered by Workmen's Compensation Board is an increasing proportion of sales.

^{4/} Estimate assumes that retail sales increase in the same proportion as the value of liquor sales.

TABLE 71

ESTIMATED EMPLOYEES, PAYROLLS AND RECEIPTS OF SERVICE

TRADES, YUKON TERRITORY, 1961-66^{1/}

Year	Employees	Annual Payroll	Annual Receipts
	(number)	(thousand dollars)	
1961	448	1,053.7	5,257.5
1962	363	853.5	4,258.6
1963	368	866.1	4,321.7
1964	482	1,133.8	5,657.1
1965	468	1,101.1	5,494.1
1966	601	1,413.0	7,050.3

^{1/} Estimates based on 1961 Census of Canada: Service Trades, Cat. No. 97-518, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, and Yukon Territory Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, Appendix G. The census data showed Yukon and Northwest Territories together, with separate data for Whitehorse. Data for the Yukon were estimated at one-half the census totals excluding Whitehorse, and projected to 1966 using an index of payrolls in service industries from Workmen's Compensation records.

TABLE 72

ESTIMATED REVENUES FROM TRANSPORTATION SERVICES, YUKON TERRITORY, 1962-67^{1/}

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	(thousand dollars)					
White Pass and Yukon Corporation ^{2/}	11,900	11,700	12,214	12,933	14,502	16,107
Other trucking ^{3/}	1,735	1,825	1,925	1,934	2,284	2,634
Air freight, air mail, air express ^{4/}	n.a.	176	172	181	214	n.a.
Air Passenger ^{5/}	1,537	1,430	1,715	1,787	2,185	n.a.
Total	n.a.	15,131	16,026	16,835	19,185	n.a.

- ^{1/} Based on financial statements of White Pass and Yukon Corporation, freight and passenger data.
- ^{2/} Gross revenue from operations (estimated for 1962 and 1963 from net revenues).
- ^{3/} Tonnages of principal commodities trucked from mine to railroad at usual rates, plus 5 per cent of White Pass and Yukon Revenues attributed to general truckers.
- ^{4/} From Canadian Pacific Airlines freight data, estimated mileages and ton-mile rates, plus 10 per cent for other operators.
- ^{5/} Number of passengers times estimated average fare.

Income and Prices

TABLE 73

WAGE EARNERS BY INCOME LEVEL, YUKON TERRITORY, 1951 AND 1961^{1/}

Income Level	1951	1961		
	All Ethnic Groups	Native Indian and Eskimo	Other Ethnic Groups	All Ethnic Groups
	(number)			
Under \$500	208	76	201	277
500 - 999	208	66	233	299
1,000 - 1,499	322	58	234	292
1,500 - 1,999	502	22	261	283
2,000 - 2,499	629	21	340	361
2,500 - 2,999	535	12	284	296
3,000 - 3,999	855	27	805	832
4,000 - 5,999	318	24	1,761	1,785
Over \$6,000	44	4	915	919
Other ^{2/}	108	38	295	333
Total	3,729	348	5,329	5,677

^{1/} Labour Force, Cat. No. 94-534, and unpublished tabulation, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Wage and salary earners include those paid in kind but exclude those self-employed.

^{2/} Income not stated or paid in kind.

TABLE 74

RETURNS AND TOTAL INCOME, TAXABLE AND NON-TAXABLE, YUKON TERRITORY, 1951-65^{1/}

Year	Taxable			Non-Taxable			Total	
	Number of Returns	Total Income	Tax Payable	Number of Returns	Total Income	Number of Returns	Total Income	Total Income
	(number)	(thousand dollars)		(number)	(thousand dollars)	(number)	(thousand dollars)	(thousand dollars)
1951	2,530	8,373	832	670	625	3,200	8,998	
1952	2,970	10,135	1,205	660	648	3,630	10,783	
1953	3,580	12,436	1,488	700	682	4,280	13,118	
1954	3,830	15,020	1,782	820	591	4,650	15,611	
1955	3,960	14,774	1,588	800	689	4,760	15,463	
1956	4,029	16,091	1,765	710	597	4,739	16,688	
1957	4,055	16,599	1,749	771	752	4,826	17,351	
1958	3,939	16,847	1,661	791	683	4,730	17,530	
1959	4,224	18,674	1,943	1,060	914	5,284	19,588	
1960	4,724	21,012	2,338	1,001	1,027	5,725	22,039	
1961	4,571	21,032	2,298	1,031	1,088	5,602	22,120	
1962	4,414	20,769	2,315	1,030	1,148	5,444	21,917	
1963	4,496	21,703	2,444	890	1,073	5,386	22,776	
1964	4,289	21,599	2,557	888	961	5,177	22,560	
1965	4,464	23,939	2,849	899	1,037	5,363	24,976	

^{1/} Taxation Statistics, 1953-67, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa. Residents of the Yukon Territory only.

TABLE 75

SOURCES OF INCOME, TAXABLE RETURNS, YUKON TERRITORY, 1950-65^{1/}

Year	Salaries and Wages ^{2/}	Business Income	Professional Income	Commission Income	Farm or Fishing Income ^{3/}	Gross Dividends ^{4/}	Bond and Bank Interest	Rental Income	Other Income ^{5/}	Total Income
	(thousand dollars)									
1950	7,202	508	-	1	-	7	44	-	23	7,785
1951	7,610	468	116	-	-	109	24	41	5	8,373
1952	9,204	699	-	-	10	16	16	158	32	10,135
1953	11,759	279	149	-	-14	106	24	28	105	12,436
1954	13,523	1,139	66	11	-	21	44	171	45	15,020
1955	13,629	765	185	4	-4	43	42	86	24	14,774
1956	15,250	562	113	6	-7	48	40	54	25	16,091
1957	15,513	713	127	52	-12	73	60	16	57	16,599
1958	15,708	678	163	91	-30	53	62	78	44	16,847
1959	17,426	827	152	37	-	96	66	14	56	18,674
1960	19,628	839	234	11	-17	70	104	68	74	21,012
1961	19,798	631	209	29	-8	96	133	72	73	21,032
1962	19,554	462	332	15	8	146	109	72	71	20,769
1963	19,993	970	213	72	-6	158	146	80	77	21,703
1964	20,086	736	191	51	8	107	137	42	241	21,599
1965	22,311	786	307	50	8	86	135	114	141	23,939

^{1/} Taxation Statistics, 1952-67, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa.

^{2/} Includes bonus, tips, gratuities, taxable pension, income in kind.

^{3/} Includes income in kind.

^{4/} Includes oil royalties.

^{5/} Any types of income not otherwise specified, including alimony, all royalties except oil royalties, director's, executor's and miscellaneous fees, old age pension, (commencing January 1, 1952), annuity, estate and mortgage income.

TABLE 76

DISTRIBUTION OF TAXPAYERS BY INCOME LEVEL, YUKON TERRITORY, 1946-64^{1/}

Year	Under \$1000	\$1000 to \$1999	\$2000 to \$2999	\$3000 to \$3999	\$4000 to \$4999	\$5000 to \$5999	\$6000 to \$6999	\$7000 to \$7999	\$8000 to \$8999	\$9000 to \$9999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	Over \$15,000	Total Taxpayers
1946	100	420	530	160	70	10	10	10	-	10	11	-	1,331
1947	200	670	720	260	100	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
1948	80	640	750	360	120	20	-	-	10	20	-	-	2,000
1949	-	630	840	600	140	120	30	-	10	10	-	-	2,380
1950	-	560	710	830	310	80	10	20	-	10	10	-	2,540
1951	20	560	500	770	460	100	40	20	30	-	30	-	2,530
1952	2/	570	690	780	530	210	2/	2/	2/	2/	-	2/	2,970
1953	2/	530	930	790	750	310	120	100	2/	2/	2/	2/	3,580
1954	100	480	610	1010	730	460	260	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	3,830
1955	2/	550	890	870	630	560	200	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	3,960
1956	60	500	830	780	800	574	259	111	36	25	42	12	4,029
1957	111	530	780	710	710	591	347	141	51	23	39	22	4,055
1958	100	490	540	710	840	561	392	158	44	30	51	23	3,939
1959	40	480	650	680	940	600	484	180	75	24	48	23	4,224
1960	20	560	750	870	770	792	488	240	92	57	65	20	4,724
1961	60	450	650	870	700	764	600	243	81	52	76	25	4,571
1962	30	570	580	610	691	721	561	312	130	110	70	29	4,414
1963	90	430	650	780	560	650	620	320	170	90	111	25	4,496
1964	41	447	613	593	601	546	640	312	240	110	109	35	4,289

^{1/} Taxation Statistics, 1948-66, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa.

^{2/} Less than 100 - included in total but not shown separately.

TABLE 77

COMPARISONS OF INCOMES REPORTED FOR TAXATION

PROVINCES, SELECTED AREAS AND YUKON TERRITORY, 1964^{1/}

	All Provinces	Alberta & B.C. George,	Prince B.C. Territory	Yukon
Income Reported:				
Under \$6,000		76.7	74.8	66.2
\$6,000 - \$10,000	79.0	18.8	21.2	30.4
Over \$10,000	16.4	4.5	4.0	3.4
	4.6			
Average total income	(per cent)	(dollars)		
	79.0	4,754	4,939	5,036
Average taxable income	"	2,675	2,789	3,143
Estimated average income for individuals filing tax returns and reporting incomes less than \$25,000	"	4,570	4,700	5,036
Estimated average taxable income for individuals filing tax returns and reporting incomes less than \$25,000	"	2,571	2,704	3,143
			n.a.	n.a.

^{1/} Adapted from Yukon Territory Taxation Study 1968, by Touche, Ross, Bailey and Smart.

TABLE 78

DISTRIBUTION OF TAXABLE CORPORATION INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

YUKON TERRITORY, 1957-64^{1/}

Year	Primary Industry ^{2/}	Manu- facturing	Con- struction	Transportation Communication and Other Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance	Services	Total
(million dollars)								
1957	-	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	-	0.2	1.4
1958	-	-	1.0	0.4	0.2	-	-	1.6
1959	1.1 ^{3/}	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.3
1960	2.0 ^{3/}	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.4
1961	0.4	-	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.0
1962	0.2	-	-	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2
1963	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.6
1964	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.7

^{1/}

Taxation Statistics, 1959-66, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa.

^{2/}

Comprised of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying and oil wells only.

^{3/}

Mining, quarrying and oil wells.

TABLE 79

COMPARISON OF WHITEHORSE, EDMONTON AND CANADIAN PRICES^{1/}

	Whitehorse prices as a percentage of average Canadian prices	Whitehorse prices as a percentage of Edmonton prices
	(per cent)	
Dairy Products	120	118
Poultry and Eggs	127	128
Beef, First Grade, Blue Brand	119	128
Pork, Other Meats, and Fish	126	146
Oils and Fats	140	134
Cereal Products	122	120
Sugars	125	126
Fruits	133	131
Vegetables	160	137
Miscellaneous	117	114
All food items	128	130
Textiles and Coverings ^{2/}	n.a.	105
Utensils ^{3/}	n.a.	146
Services ^{4/}	n.a.	143
Health Care ^{5/}	n.a.	129
Recreation ^{6/}	n.a.	102
Automobile Operation ^{7/}	n.a.	142

^{1/} Whitehorse prices collected in special staff survey by D. Wm. Carr & Associates in January and February, 1968. Edmonton prices obtained from Prices Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, for period January, 1968. Canadian prices, Prices and Price Indexes, December, 1967, Cat. No. 62-002, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Includes cost of cotton sheet, only.

^{3/} Includes cost of aluminum saucepan, hammer, nails, liquid detergent, floor wax, waxpaper.

^{4/} Includes cost of laundry of man's cotton shirt, and dry cleaning of two piece suit.

^{5/} Includes cost of aspirin, penicillin, phenobarbital.

^{6/} Includes cost of camera film, only.

^{7/} Includes cost of gasoline, only.

Territorial Finance

TABLE 80

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

YUKON TERRITORY, 1962-63 TO 1966-67^{1/}

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	(thousand dollars)				
Revenues:					
From own sources					
Motor fuel tax	344	450	543	533	596
Motor vehicle licenses	207	216	229	228	237
Alcoholic beverage revenues	1,016	1,010	978	1,031	1,137
Property taxes	278	305	333	313	335
Other	175	245	316	341	470
	2,020	2,226	2,399	2,446	2,775
From Government of Canada					
Cost sharing ^{2/}					
Education	428	490	429	423	450
Roads, bridges and public works	555	595	767	930	1,196
Other	-	-	25	28	27
	983	1,085	1,221	1,381	1,673
Operating grant	1,252	1,609	1,868	2,111	1,824
	2,235	2,694	3,089	3,492	3,497
Total revenues	4,255	4,920	5,488	5,938	6,272
Gross operating expenditures:					
Health and welfare	1,225	1,339	1,414	1,427	1,526
Education	1,171	1,566	1,908	2,341	2,914
Roads, bridges and public works	961	1,009	1,357	1,452	1,926
Other	1,126	1,160	1,491	1,536	1,781
	4,483	5,074	6,170	6,756	8,147
Deductions					
Federal shared-cost contributions	647	732	849	918	1,164
Other recoveries	112	168	167	133	288
	759	900	1,016	1,051	1,452
Net operating expenditures	3,724	4,174	5,154	5,705	6,695
Excess of revenues over operating expenditures	531	746	334	233	(423)
Gross capital expenditures:	3,817	2,721	1,595	2,727	3,001
Deductions					
Cost sharing ^{2/}	977	1,140	557	695	591
Federal shared-cost contributions	602	143	61	176	87
Other recoveries	151	114	222	192	786
	1,730	1,397	840	1,063	1,464
Net capital expenditures	2,087	1,324	755	1,664	1,537
Capital amortization grant	83	314	434	518	687

^{1/} Prepared by Touche, Ross, Bailey and Smart for Yukon Territory Taxation Study 1968, from Public Accounts, Yukon Territory.

^{2/} These amounts are not normally available to the Provinces and are in addition to federal shared-cost contributions.

TABLE 81

YUKON TERRITORIAL GAME DEPARTMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM TRAPPERS

AND FUR TRADERS, 1959-60 TO 1966-67^{1/}

Year	Registration or Renewal of Trapping Areas	Licences				Fur Export Tax	Total Revenue
		General Hunting	Fur Traders		(dollars)		
			Resident	Restricted			
1959-60	1,290	435	425	1	5,716	7,867	
1960-61	240	420	325	-	4,734	5,719	
1961-62	150	380	300	10	4,464	5,304	
1962-63	210	425	350	6	4,161	5,152	
1963-64	1,770	697	525	9	6,378	9,382	
1964-65	820	519	450	9	4,378	6,176	
1965-66	360	485	350	2	2,979	4,176	
1966-67	210	530	275	6	2,921	3,942	

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^{1/} Annual Revenue Statements, Yukon Department of Game, 1959-60 to 1966-67.

TABLE 82

LICENCE REVENUE FROM RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT HUNTERS

YUKON TERRITORY, 1959-60 TO 1967-68^{1/}

Years	Resident Hunters	Non-Resident Hunters	Total
		(dollars)	
1959-60	3,976	12,920	16,896
1960-61	4,184	13,615	17,799
1961-62	4,590	21,660	26,250
1962-63	5,306	17,111	22,417
1963-64	4,708	18,380	23,088
1964-65	4,516	22,172	26,688
1965-66	4,174	26,850	21,024
1966-67	4,252	27,285	31,537
1967-68	n.a.	29,449	n.a.

^{1/} Annual Statement of Revenue 1959-60 to 1966-67, and Report on Non-Resident Big Game Hunters, Season 1967, Game Branch, Government of the Yukon Territory.

TABLE 83

REVENUE FROM REGISTRATION AND OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

YUKON TERRITORY, 1959-60 TO 1966-67^{1/}

Year	Licences					Motor Fuel Taxes	Transfers and Fines	Total
	Passenger Automobile	Truck, Bus, Trailer and Other Vehicles	Chauffeur, Driver and Dealer	Public Service Vehicle Tax	Miscel- laneous			
(dollars)								
1959-60	44,797	50,012	18,644	14,505	-	244,737	6,667	379,362
1960-61	49,780	55,630	20,085	20,583	-	284,059	6,235	436,372
1961-62	52,205	63,850	19,848	27,405	331	263,573	8,974	436,186
1962-63	57,705	76,628	23,553	45,870	-	343,861	11,417	559,034
1963-64	58,583	66,841	24,706	62,469	-	450,251	12,718	675,568
1964-65	59,976	75,008	22,972	67,521	-	543,049	15,069	783,595
1965-66	56,322	74,039	22,867	71,344	836	532,659	18,264	776,331
1966-67	60,186	75,633	22,897	72,969	1,857	595,975	20,721	850,238

^{1/}

Public Accounts, 1960-67, Government of the Yukon Territory.

TABLE 84

REVENUE FROM ADMINISTRATION OF LIQUOR CONTROL

YUKON TERRITORY, 1953-67^{1/}

Year	Sales	Sales Tax Licences and Fines	Total Revenue
(dollars)			
1953	652,770	59,769	712,539
1954	660,005	82,049	742,054
1955	701,860	90,569	792,429
1956	774,287 ^{2/}	86,860	861,147
1957	730,821	86,641	817,462
1958	736,818	90,530	827,348
1959	730,551	91,324	821,875
1960	807,745	88,944	896,689
1961	861,359	97,515	958,874
1962	875,357	97,240	972,597
1963	922,252	109,416	1,031,668
1964	916,438	112,381	1,028,819
1965	884,168	112,391	996,559
1966	926,707	126,337	1,053,044
1967	1,018,391	139,141	1,157,532

^{1/} Public Accounts, 1960-67, Government of the Yukon Territory, and Canada Year Book, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Contains \$30,720 applicable to previous year as a result of change in inventory valuation as at March 31, 1955.

TABLE 85

LICENCE REVENUES, FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

YUKON TERRITORY, 1960-61 TO 1967-68^{1/}

Fiscal Year	Licence Revenue ^{2/}
	(dollars)
1960-61	10,274
1961-62	10,830
1962-63	10,546
1963-64	11,689
1964-65	11,245
1965-66	13,091
1966-67	15,052
1967-68	17,157

^{1/} Data supplied by Department of Fisheries, Whitehorse.

^{2/} Resident licences, \$1; Non-resident licences, \$2.

Education

TABLE 86

NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CLASSROOMS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS
YUKON TERRITORY, SELECTED YEARS^{1/}

Year	Schools	Classrooms	Teachers	Pupils ^{2/}
		(number)		
1934-35	5	9	10	177
1939-40	6	10	10	246
1944-45	6	14	14	441
1949-50	11	29	21	759
1950-51	11	31	33	868
1951-52	12	34	36	1,005
1952-53	13	43	45	1,173
1953-54	15	48	52	1,412
1954-55	16	55	59	1,554
1955-56	16	60	65	1,675
1956-57	16	63	70	1,790
1957-58	16	69	76	1,953
1958-59	16	72	81	2,029
1959-60	18	85	96	2,294
1960-61	19	93	104	2,606
1961-62	19	93	117	2,931
1962-63	21	n.a.	135	3,155
1963-64	22	128	146	3,307
1964-65	23	129	149	3,180
1965-66	22	130	150	3,349
1966-67	22	138	165	3,541

^{1/} Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, 1966-67.

^{2/} Net enrolment. Includes pupils who left the Yukon to attend schools outside the Territory or who ceased to attend any school.

TABLE 87

OPERATING AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES ON EDUCATION, YUKON TERRITORY, 1960-61 TO 1966-67^{1/}

Year	Primary and Secondary Schools			All Schools ^{2/}			Capital as per cent of total
	Operating Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Operating Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Total Expenditure	
	(thousand dollars)	(thousand dollars)	(per cent)	(thousand dollars)	(thousand dollars)	(per cent)	(per cent)
1960-61	769	333	1,102	30.2	769	534	41.0
1961-62	951	661	1,612	41.0	951	696	42.2
1962-63	1,153	1,655	2,808	58.9	1,153	2,372	67.3
1963-64	1,335	1,060	2,395	44.2	1,566	1,187	43.1
1964-65	1,606	304	1,919	15.8	1,907	314	14.1
1965-66	1,859	564	2,423	23.3	2,210	922	29.4
1966-67	2,388	713	3,101	23.0	2,914	812	21.8

^{1/}

Public Accounts, Yukon Territory, 1960-61 to 1966-67.

^{2/}

Includes Vocational School.

TABLE 88

EXPENDITURES ON ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

MUNICIPAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND YUKON, 1965-66^{1/}

Province	Population ^{2/} (thousands)	(number)	Pupils (per cent)	(thousand dollars)	Expenditure	
					Total	Per Pupil Capita
Newfoundland	498.0	145,638	29.2	23,800	163	48
Prince Edward Island	108.0	27,854	25.8	6,928	249	64
Nova Scotia	761.0	199,856	26.3	62,115	311	82
New Brunswick	623.0	165,700	26.6	45,036	272	72
Quebec	5,657.0	1,360,600	24.1	528,485	388	93
Ontario	6,731.0	1,738,781	25.8	807,452	464	110
Manitoba	962.0	222,129	23.1	94,584	426	98
Saskatchewan	951.0	238,320	25.1	105,640	443	111
Alberta	1,451.0	362,159	25.0	175,736	485	121
British Columbia	1,789.0	414,376 ^{3/}	23.2	184,186	444	103
Yukon	14.4	3,178	22.1	2,423	762	168

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^{1/} Preliminary Statistics of Education, 1966-67, Cat. No. 81-201, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Yukon calculated separately, from Public Accounts, Yukon Territory, 1965-66, because the Dominion Bureau of Statistics data do not include federal grants, which are an important source of funds in the Yukon, but not in the provinces.

^{2/} At June 1, 1965.

^{3/} At September 30, 1965, Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, 1966-67.

TABLE 89

SCHOOL BOARD EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL, PROVINCES AND YUKON, 1965^{1/}

Province	Pupils ^{2/} (number)	Operating Costs per Pupil			Capital Costs per Pupil	Total	Total Expen- diture from Current Revenue per Pupil
		Teachers Salaries	Other	(dollars)			
Newfoundland	145,638	119	39	158	24	182	182
Prince Edward Island	27,854	140	47	187	35	222	222
Nova Scotia	199,856	167	60	227	41	268	268
New Brunswick	165,700	157	50	207	39	246	246
Quebec	1,360,600	256	93	349	87	436	436
Ontario	1,738,781	219	115	334	74	408	408
Manitoba	222,129	200	94	294	53	347	347
Saskatchewan	238,320	235	127	362	57	419	419
Alberta	362,159	251	121	372	70	442	442
British Columbia	414,376	229	111	340	60	400	400
Total	4,875,413	225	101	326	70	396	396
Yukon	3,164	286	205	491	362	852	852

^{1/} Derived from Preliminary Statistics of Education 1966-67, Cat. No. 81-201, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Tables 1 and 25.

^{2/} Enrolments in elementary and secondary, public and separate schools.

TABLE 90

PROVINCE OF ORIGIN OF CERTIFICATES OF YUKON TEACHERS, 1965-66^{1/}

Origin of Certificate	Number of Teachers
Newfoundland	1
Prince Edward Island	3
Nova Scotia	10
New Brunswick	1
Quebec	1
Ontario	10
Manitoba	19
Saskatchewan	60
Alberta	20
British Columbia	17
United States of America	2
Europe	1
United Kingdom	5
Other	2
Total	152

^{1/} Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, 1966-67.

TABLE 91

YEARS OF TENURE IN SAME SCHOOL SYSTEM, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY
TEACHERS AND PRINCIPALS, CANADA AND YUKON TERRITORY, 1965-66^{1/}

Years	Canada ^{2/}			Yukon		
	Elementary Teachers	Secondary Teachers	(per cent)	Elementary Teachers	Secondary Teachers	(per cent)
	(number)	(number)	(per cent)	(number)	(number)	(per cent)
None	18,476	9,663	21.7	52	19	37.2
Less than one	2,405	724	2.7	-	1	2.0
One	12,490	6,625	14.6	12	7	13.7
Two	8,348	5,269	9.8	7	5	10.0
Three	6,006	3,693	7.1	11	4	7.8
Four	5,147	2,541	6.9	4	4	7.8
Four or more	31,434	15,315	37.2	15	11	21.5
Total	84,306	43,830	100.0	101	51	100.0

^{1/} Salaries and Qualifications of Teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1965-66, Cat. No. 81-202, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Eight provinces; Quebec, Saskatchewan and Territories are not included.

TABLE 92

CLASSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATES OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOL TEACHERS, CANADA AND YUKON TERRITORY, 1965-66^{1/}

Classification Level ^{2/}	Canada ^{3/}		Yukon	
	(number)	(per cent)	(number)	(per cent)
7	28	-	-	-
6	8,027	6.3	11	7.2
5	21,251	16.8	19	12.5
4	9,453	7.5	18	11.9
3	9,655	7.6	45	29.6
2	59,727	46.8	57	37.5
1	10,120	7.9	-	-
0	9,036	7.1	2	1.3
Special	619	-	-	-
Unclassified	220	-	-	-
Total	128,136	100.0	152	100.0

^{1/} Salaries and Qualifications of Teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1965-66, Cat. No. 81-202, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Number of years of training beyond Junior Matriculation level, where "0" is less than one year.

^{3/} Eight provinces; Quebec, Saskatchewan and Territories are not included.

TABLE 93

PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS WITH UNIVERSITY DEGREES
BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY, 1965-66^{1/}

Province	Elementary	Secondary	Total
	(per cent)		
Newfoundland	5.1	45.6	14.0
Prince Edward Island	2.5	41.0	12.0
Nova Scotia	14.9	61.8	30.0
New Brunswick	6.1	48.1	19.9
Ontario	11.1	81.2	33.7
Manitoba	9.0	68.7	29.3
Alberta	18.9	66.7	38.4
British Columbia	22.5	73.3	44.2
Yukon	6.9	64.7	26.3
Northwest Territories	17.1	54.8	27.2
Indian Schools	13.0	50.8	16.5
Department of National Defence - Overseas)	19.0	92.9	42.5

^{1/} Salaries and Qualifications of Teachers in Public
Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1965-66, Cat. No.
81-202, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

TABLE 94

TOTAL TEACHING EXPERIENCE, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY TEACHERS

CANADA AND YUKON TERRITORY, 1965-66^{1/}

Years	Canada ^{2/}			Yukon		
	Elementary Teachers	(per cent)	(number)	Secondary Teachers	(per cent)	(number)
None	8,612	10.2	4,718	10.8	4	4.0
Less than one	226	0.3	159	0.4	-	-
One	7,345	8.6	3,875	8.8	8	7.9
Two	6,161	7.4	3,796	8.6	10	10.0
Three	6,127	7.3	3,232	7.4	16	15.8
Four or more	55,835	66.2	28,050	64.0	63	62.3
Total	84,306	100.0	43,830	100.0	101	100.0

		Canada	Yukon
Median Experience)	In Elementary Schools	6.8	5.6
	In Secondary Schools	6.7	9.3

^{1/} Salaries and Qualifications of Teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1965-66, Cat. No. 81-202, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

^{2/} Eight provinces; Quebec, Saskatchewan and Territories are not included.

TABLE 95

BRITISH COLUMBIA DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION RESULTS
FOR THE YUKON TERRITORY, 1955-66^{1/}

Year ^{2/}	Number of Papers Written	Number of Papers Passed	Number Passed as per cent of Number Written
	(number)		(per cent)
1955	114	69	61
1956	121	76	63
1957	155	131	85
1958	170	149	88
1959	142	107	75
1960	120	92	77
1961	206	159	77
1962	172	134	77
1963	299	220	74
1964	377	280	74
1965	333	277	83
1966	235	182	77

^{1/} Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, 1965-66.

^{2/} The 1955 to 1962 data are for grades 11 and 12; 1963 to 1965 are for grades 11, 12 and 13; and 1966 are for grades 12 and 13. Supplemental examinations in August were allowed until 1963.

Hospitals and Health

TABLE 96

SUMMARY OF HOSPITALS AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS, YUKON TERRITORY, 1967^{1/}

Location	Hospital	Category	Type of Hospital	Ownership	Rated Capacity	
					Beds and Cribs	Bassinets
Dawson	St. Mary's Hospital	Public	General	Territory	10	5
Mayo	Mayo General Hospital	Public	General	Territory	16	6
Old Crow	Old Crow Nursing Station	Federal	Miscellaneous	D.N.H. & W.	4	2
Watson Lake	Watson Lake Cottage Hospital	Federal	Miscellaneous	D.N.H. & W.	10	3
Whitehorse	Whitehorse General Hospital (including Nursing Home)	Federal	General	D.N.H. & W.	120	30
Dawson	St. Mary's Nursing Home	-	-	Territory	14	-

^{1/}

List of Canadian Hospitals, 1968, Cat. No. 83-201, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, January, 1968.

BED CAPACITY AND PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY OF ALL HOSPITALS, PROVINCES

TERRITORIES AND CANADA, 1965 AND 1966¹

Province or Territory	1965			1966 ^{2/}		
	Bed Capacity	Rate Per 1000 Population	Occupancy Percentage	Bed Capacity	Rate Per 1000 Population	Occupancy Percentage
Newfoundland	(number)	(rate)	(per cent)	(number)	(rate)	(per cent)
Prince Edward Island	2,684	5.4	77.4	3,089	6.1	66.4
Nova Scotia	722	6.7	66.8	720	6.6	70.0
New Brunswick	5,048	6.6	73.4	4,938	6.5	77.2
Quebec	3,950	6.3	82.7	3,950	6.3	83.5
Ontario	36,397	6.4	82.4	37,280	6.5	79.6
Manitoba	46,615	6.9	83.6	47,239	6.9	84.1
Saskatchewan	6,872	7.1	79.8	6,814	7.1	80.0
Alberta	7,343	7.7	82.8	7,396	7.8	82.0
British Columbia	11,839	8.2	78.3	12,976	8.9	74.1
YUKON	11,908	6.7	83.4	12,030	6.5	84.1
Northwest Territories	160	10.7	40.9	160	10.7	44.3
CANADA	461	18.4	39.8	452	17.4	39.3
	133,999	6.8	81.7	137,044	6.9	80.6

Hospital Statistics, 1966, Preliminary Annual Report, Cat. No. 83-217, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, September, 1967.

Preliminary data.

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TABLE 98

LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED IN HEALTH SERVICES

PROVINCES, TERRITORIES AND CANADA, 1961^{1/}

Province or Territory	Health Personnel	Population	Health Personnel Per 1000 Population
		(number)	
Newfoundland	4,469	457,853	9.7
Prince Edward Island	1,503	104,629	14.3
Nova Scotia	10,969	737,007	14.8
New Brunswick	8,961	597,936	14.9
Quebec	66,695	5,259,211	12.6
Ontario	105,413	6,236,092	16.9
Manitoba	115,619	921,686	16.9
Saskatchewan	16,164	925,181	17.4
Alberta	21,595	1,331,944	16.2
British Columbia	29,663	1,629,082	18.2
YUKON	205	14,628	14.0
Northwest Territories	293	22,998	12.7
CANADA	281,549	18,238,247	15.4

^{1/} Census of Canada: Labour Force, 1961, Cat. No. 94-531 and Census of Canada: Population, 1961, Cat. No. 92-542, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, includes labour force employed in hospitals, offices of physicians, offices of dentists and other health services.

TABLE 99

FULL TIME PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN OPERATING PUBLIC, PRIVATE
AND FEDERAL HOSPITALS, PROVINCES, TERRITORIES AND CANADA, 1964^{1/}

Province or Territory	General Hospitals		General and Allied Special Hospitals	
	Total Personnel	Employees Per 100 Rated Beds	Total Personnel	Employees Per 100 Rated Beds
			(number)	
Newfoundland	4,194	172.9	4,407	170.9
Prince Edward Island	907	131.1	943	130.6
Nova Scotia	8,152	174.5	8,455	174.1
New Brunswick	7,253	190.9	7,484	187.2
Quebec	56,857	210.6	64,913	184.6
Ontario	70,303	181.7	77,250	167.8
Manitoba	9,714	170.1	11,101	163.9
Saskatchewan	10,660	155.3	111,006	147.7
Alberta	14,388	155.6	16,379	140.0
British Columbia	15,830	145.7	16,384	143.8
YUKON	147	100.7	153	95.0
Northwest Territories	335	80.1	388	80.7
CANADA	198,740	179.8	218,863	166.7

^{1/} Canada Year Book, 1967, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, March, 1967.

TABLE 100

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS OF GENERAL HEALTH AND HOSPITAL

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS TO THE YUKON TERRITORY

1948-49 TO 1965-66^{1/}

Type of Grant	Amount
	(dollars)
Hospital Construction	23,855
Health Survey	-
Laboratory and Radiological Services	-
Venereal Disease Control	724
General Public Health	36,308
Tuberculosis Control	241,239
Mental Health	163,301
Professional Training	605
Cancer Control	461
Public Health Research	-
Medical Rehabilitation and Crippled Children	-
Child and Maternal Health	5,973
Total	472,466

^{1/} Annual Report 1965-66, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, 1967. The grants policy was started in 1948.

TABLE 101

PUBLIC HOSPITAL EXPENSE PER PATIENT-DAY
PROVINCES, TERRITORIES AND CANADA, 1965 AND 1966^{1/}

Province or Territory	1965	1966 ^{2/}
	(dollars)	
Newfoundland	28.34	32.71
Prince Edward Island	24.43	26.61
Nova Scotia	32.05	34.04
New Brunswick	30.03	32.39
Quebec	36.32	43.94
Ontario	32.15	35.63
Manitoba	27.90	31.29
Saksatchewan	27.65	28.60
Alberta	25.89	29.86
British Columbia	29.37	31.76
YUKON	51.73	52.87
Northwest Territories	27.68	38.79
CANADA	31.92	36.00

^{1/} Hospital Statistics, 1966, Preliminary Annual Report,
Cat. No. 83-217, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa,
September, 1967.

^{2/} Preliminary data.

TABLE 102

DEATH RATES BY AGE, YUKON AND CANADA, 1965^{1/}

Age Class	<u>Deaths Per 1000 of Population</u>	
	Yukon	Canada
	(number)	
Under 1 year	49.1	23.6
1 - 4	1.5	1.0
5 - 9	1.0	0.5
10 - 14	-	0.4
15 - 19	2.0	0.8
20 - 24	3.8	1.2
25 - 29	4.4	1.1
30 - 34	3.3	1.3
35 - 39	3.1	1.8
40 - 44	5.0	2.8
45 - 49	3.8	4.4
50 - 54	4.3	7.5
55 - 59	22.0	11.4
60 - 64	33.3	18.3
65 - 69	6.7	27.5
70 - 74	25.0	43.5
75 - 79	60.0	67.4
80 - 84	n.a.	109.3
85 Plus	n.a.	202.4
Total	6.7	7.6

^{1/} Vital Statistics 1965, Cat. No. 84-202, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, July, 1967.

TABLE 103

NEW ACTIVE CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, NUMBER AND RATE

YUKON TERRITORY AND CANADA, 1955-65^{1/}

Year	<u>Yukon</u>		<u>Canada</u>
	New Cases	New Cases Per 1000 Population	New Cases Per 1000 Population
		(number)	
1955	29	2.64	.55
1956	7	.57	.49
1957	13	n.a.	.46
1958	13	n.a.	.42
1959	14	.77	.38
1960	13	n.a.	.35
1961	14	.93	.33
1962	6	.40	.34
1963	7	.47	.30
1964	2	.12	.24
1965	10	.67	.25

^{1/} Tuberculosis Statistics, Vol. I, Tuberculosis Morbidity and Mortality, Cat. No. 83-206, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Housing

TABLE 104

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER DWELLING AND PERSONS

PER ROOM, SELECTED AREAS, 1961^{1/}

Area	Average number of rooms per dwelling	Average number of bedrooms per dwelling	Average number of persons per room
		(number)	
Whitehorse	4.2	2.0	.90
Canada, urban	5.2	2.5	.73
Yukon and North- west Territories	3.4	1.5	1.23
Canada, urban and rural	5.3	2.7	.74

^{1/} Census of Canada, 1961, Cat. No. 93-524, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Based on a 20 per cent sample of dwellings from which hotels, boarding houses, institutions, camps and other such collective-type dwellings are excluded.

TABLE 105

PERCENTAGE OF DWELLINGS BY CONDITION

SELECTED AREAS, 1961^{1/}

Area	<u>Condition of Dwelling</u>			Total
	In good condition	In need of minor repair	In need of major repair	
	(per cent)			
Whitehorse	49.8	28.9	21.3	100.0
Canada, urban	78.4	17.5	4.1	100.0
Yukon and North- west Territories	48.4	31.7	19.9	100.0
Canada, urban and rural	74.1	20.3	5.6	100.0

^{1/} Derived from Census of Canada, 1961, Cat. No. 93-523,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

TABLE 106

PERCENTAGE OF DWELLINGS WITH RUNNING WATER, BATH
AND TOILET FACILITIES, SELECTED AREAS, 1961^{1/}

Area	<u>With Running Water</u>			With Bath or Shower	With Inside Flush Toilet
	Municipal Mains	Private Source	Total		
	(per cent)				
Whitehorse	72.9	7.9	80.8	75.8	79.2
Canada, urban	93.7	4.6	98.3	93.1	97.4
Yukon and North- west Territories	37.3	10.0	47.3	44.0	43.9
Canada, urban and rural	71.7	17.4	89.1	80.3	85.2

^{1/} Census of Canada, 1961, Cat. No. 93-523, Dominion
Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

TABLE 107

LOANS APPROVED FOR NEW HOUSING, YUKON TERRITORY, 1960-67^{1/}

Year	First Mortgages						Second Mortgages				
	Approved Lenders			CMHC			Total NHA				
	Loans	Units	Value (thousand dollars)	Loans	Units	Value (thousand dollars)	Loans	Units	Value	Loans	Value
	(number)	(number)	(thousand dollars)	(number)	(number)	(thousand dollars)	(number)	(number)	(thousand dollars)	(thousand dollars)	(thousand dollars)
1960	-	-	-	32	32	377	32	32	377	-	-
1961	-	-	-	23	23	319	23	23	319	-	-
1962	-	-	-	26	28	390	26	28	390	14	26
1963	-	-	-	23	33	408	23	33	408	10	15
1964	-	-	-	10	10	150	10	10	150	6	11
1965	-	-	-	6	6	102	6	6	102	1	2
1966	-	-	-	25	54	702	25	54	702	6	8
1967	2	2	37	30	44	642	32	46	679	12	23

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^{1/} Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

TABLE 108

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF LOW COST HOUSING MORTGAGES GRANTED
GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY, 1963-64 TO 1966-67^{1/}

Year	<u>Number of Mortgages</u>		<u>Amount of Mortgages</u>	
	First Mortgages	Second Mortgages	First Mortgages	Second Mortgages
	(number)		(dollars)	
1963-64	16	0	84,300	0
1964-65	8	2	43,800	2,000
1965-66	2	0	11,700	0
1966-67	10	5	73,000	5,000
Total	36	7	212,800	7,000

^{1/} Yukon Territorial Council Sessional Papers 1967,
Sessional Paper 44, 1967 (1st) session.

Justice and Corrections

TABLE 109

CONVICTIONS OF ADULTS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, SUMMARY

CONVICTION OFFENCES AND JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

YUKON TERRITORY, 1960-65^{1/}

Year	Indictable Offences	Summary Conviction Offences	Juvenile Delinquents	Total
(number)				
1960	130	1,598	n.a.	1,728
1961	149	1,781	2	1,932
1962	136	2,641	50	2,827
1963	149	2,575	-	2,724
1964	69	655	-	724
1965	85	1,113	-	1,198

^{1/} Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, Cat. No. 85-201, and Juvenile Delinquents, Cat. No. 85-202,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

TABLE 110

PERSONS CONVICTED PER THOUSAND POPULATION 16 YEARS
OF AGE AND OVER, YUKON AND CANADA, 1960-65^{1/}

Year	<u>Indicatable Offences</u>		<u>Summary Conviction Offences</u>	
	Yukon	Canada	Yukon	Canada
	(number per thousand)			
1960	14	3	174	268
1961	16	3	193	243
1962	15	3	290	263
1963	16	3	286	146
1964	8	3	73	269
1965	10	n.a.	126	n.a.

^{1/} Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, Cat. No. 85-201, and Canada Year Books, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

TABLE 111

PRISONERS HANDLED BY R.C.M.P. YUKON SUB-DIVISION

1961-66^{1/}

Year	Prisoners Handled
	(number)
1961	1,641
1962	2,189
1963	2,065
1964	1,799
1965	1,887
1966	2,398

^{1/} Government Activities in the North, Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Welfare Services

TABLE 112

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY

YUKON TERRITORY, 1961-62 TO 1966-67^{1/}

Year	Old Age Assistance	Allowance for Blind Persons	Allowance for Disabled Persons	General Assistance ^{2/}
(dollars)				
1961-62	31,619	2,200	3,218	90,110
1962-63	32,172	3,239	4,715	105,806
1963-64	26,887	3,300	4,818	119,697
1964-65	27,790	3,970	2,063	100,318
1965-66	28,871	5,775	2,325	95,209
1966-67	18,766 ^{3/}	5,625	2,700	95,663

^{1/} Public Accounts, Government of the Yukon Territory.

^{2/} Direct payments for unemployment and social assistance only. Excludes cost of health services and welfare counselling services provided to recipients as well as operation of senior citizens' homes. General assistance is available to non-Indians only.

^{3/} The decline is due to the lowering of the age of eligibility for the Canada Pension Plan and consequent fewer numbers requiring territorial assistance.

TABLE 113

CASELOAD OF PRINCIPAL WELFARE SERVICES, YUKON TERRITORY, 1961-62 TO 1966-67^{1/}

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	(number of cases)					
Child Care	166	268	271	302	300	307 ^{2/}
Protection	119	120	156	140	116	223 ^{2/}
Adoption	55	64	68	76	81	53
Unmarried Parents	57	20	17	30	29	41
Total Child Care	397	472	512	548	526	624
General Assistance		504	571	399	400	484
Categorical Assistance		45	67	56	50	47

^{1/} Annual Reports of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.^{2/} Includes 53 family service cases.

TABLE 114

COST OF CHILD WELFARE SERVICES, YUKON TERRITORY, 1960-61 TO 1966-67^{1/}

Year	Expenditure for Child Welfare Services	Number of Children in Care	Average Cost per Child	Total Days of Care	Average Cost per Day
	(dollars)	(number)	(dollars)	(number)	(dollars)
1960-61	65,208	162	402	n.a.	n.a.
1961-62	62,584	166	377	n.a.	n.a.
1962-63	88,620	268	331	33,251	2.67
1963-64	91,563	271	338	37,884	2.42
1964-65	103,142	302	342	42,889	2.41
1965-66	105,743	300	352	45,113	2.34
1966-67	133,582	307	435	51,263	2.61

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^{1/} Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, 1966-67.

